MANUFACTURERS RECORD

Invitation to Leadership

FOR two decades business men have been the whipping boys of politicians and labor demagogues. They have been blamed for the depression of the 30's, and the recession of '38, for unemployment, for poverty, and for conspiracy of all kinds. They have been blamed for overproduction and underproduction, for technological improvements which threw men out of work and for lack of technological advancement, for monopoly and for failure to work together, and for sinister planning and lack of foresight.

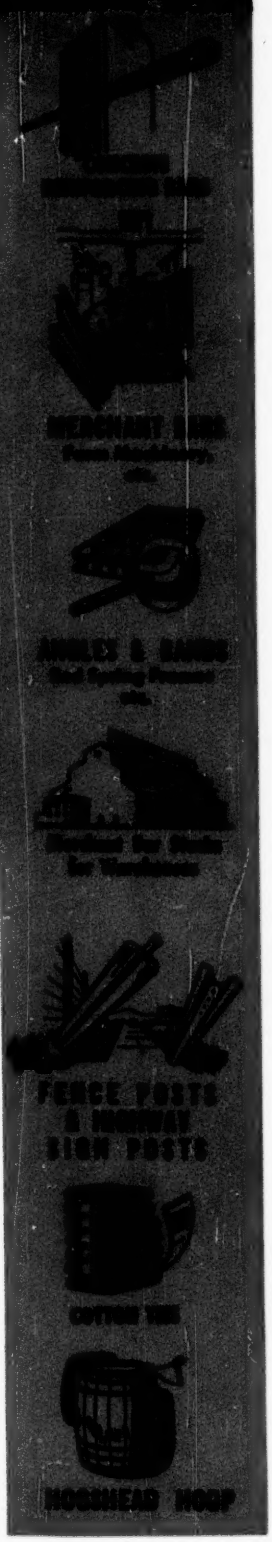
Employees have been told that business men are their enemies and for a long time business men were even denied the right to discuss many mutual relationships with their own employees.

Their advice on national problems was seldom sought and when given was more often ridiculed than followed.

Now, come January 20, it is hoped that this attitude will change. But make no mistake about it. Business men will be under minute observation from every side. They must prove their value to society.

This is as it should be.

What You Want—When You Want It!... From CONNORS STEEL



Choose the method of communication you prefer: telephone, letter or telegraph . . . When directed at CONNORS Steel, these instruments will work "near-miracles" toward providing the steel you need when you need it . . .

That's because we at CONNORS are proud of our reputation for superior service and consistent dependability . . .

Specify CONNORS Steel next time! . . .

CONNORS STEEL COMPANY

DIVISION OF H. K. PORTER COMPANY, INC.

BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA

Funny Thing — he really had something!

"The miracle of the century!" he would rant. "The most sensational discovery of all time! Positively guaranteed to restore natural color to the hair, free you from the crippling clutches of rheumatism, break the most stubborn fever, cure coughs, colds, backache and liver complaints!

"Now to you, my friends, as a special introductory offer, this bottle, which usually sells for $15 and more is yours . . . not for $10, not for $5, but for the amazing low price of . . ."

Pure hokum, of course. For little did the medicine man realize, when he bottled crude oil out of the ground, that his most extravagant claims could not do justice to the real capabilities of this "liquid gold." He really had something—and didn't know it.

His "Rock Oil Nostrum" really *was* the miracle of the century!

From his giant economy-sized bottle have since flowed the oil and gasolene that made the automobile possible . . . the lubes and greases that have enabled machines to take over man's back-breaking jobs. From that miraculous bottle have come asphalt, insecticides, wax, plastics, literally hundreds of useful products—even drugs "to cure coughs, colds, backache and liver complaints!"

Cities Service, an oldster in the oil business, has been responsible for many of these petroleum miracles. It is pouring more products out of that bottomless bottle every day. The men in its Miracle Department (petro-chemists, they're called), say that oil has just been flexing its muscles—we haven't even begun to see all it can do.

To put it very simply: You and I live better, more comfortably, because petroleum was discovered. And that's no hokum!

CITIES SERVICE

Quality Petroleum Products

There's a New skyline on Your Industrial Horizon
Investigate the advtantages of moving your business into a new and growing industrial center which offers a host of opportunities to any businessman. Learn about this new frontier which is attracting a large number of industrialists because of its wonderful climate, excellent living and working conditions, recreational advantages, and manufacturing potentialities. Adequate rail, truck, air and water transportation . . . plenty of electrical power . . . modern water systems . . . growing network of roads and highways.
For complete and detailed information on industrial advantages of this community, write to the — —
CHAMBER of COMMERCE
WEST PALM BEACH, FLORIDA

MANUFACTURERS RECORD

ESTABLISHED 1882

Devoted to the Industrial Development of the South and Southwest

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Newest Data
on Cost-Cutting
Door Efficiency

KINNEAR Steel Rolling Doors answer widest range of door needs

This all-new 1953 catalog gives you full, up-to-the-minute information on how to save maximum space, cut costs, boost efficiency and get more protection at doorways, in old or new buildings. In addition to complete data on Kinnear Steel Rolling Doors—the doors with the famous, *Kinnear-originated* curtain of interlocking steel slats — it tells all about Kinnear Steel Rolling Fire Doors, sectional type Kinnear Wood and all-Steel RolTOP Doors, and the protective Kinnear Steel Rolling Grilles.

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SAVING WAYS IN DOORWAYS
KINNEAR ROLLING DOORS

1,000,000-GALLON HORTON RADIAL-CONE TANK

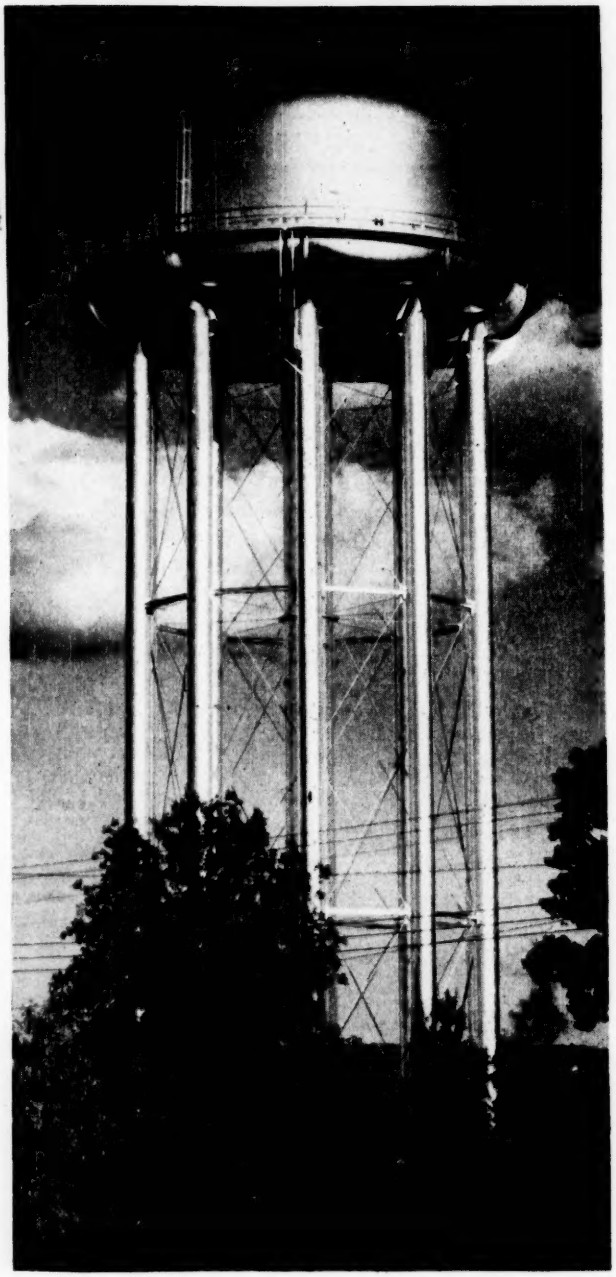
at High Point, N. C.

High Point, North Carolina, has a population of 40,000 . . . and an average daily consumption of 6,000,000 gallons of water. Providing for present needs and looking to the future, High Point recently had the 1,000,000-gal. Horton elevated tank shown at the right installed to assure better water service for approximately 15,000 customers. This is the sixth Horton elevated tank erected for the city.

A repeat order such as this proves that Horton elevated storage paves the way to better water service. Cities and towns everywhere are finding that distributed elevated storage is the modern, economical way to expand their water system. By making possible more efficient use of existing facilities, elevated storage often increases system capacity without adding mains or pumping equipment. Distributed storage also decreases pressure variations and reduces pumping costs.

Horton elevated tanks are of welded construction. This means lower maintenance costs and longer life. Smooth surfaces are easier to paint thoroughly and the protective coating is more efficient.

The 1,000,000-gal. Horton radial-cone elevated tank shown at the right has a 71 ft. 6 in. diam. and a range in head of 35 ft. It has an ellipsoidal roof and is 141 ft. to bottom. Elevated tanks of this type are available in standard capacities of 500,000 to 3,000,000 gals. Ellipsoidal-bottom tanks are built in standard sizes from 15,000 to 500,000 gallons. Write our nearest office for information or quotations.



Above: 1,000,000-gallon Horton radial-cone bottom elevated tank erected at High Point, North Carolina. This is the sixth Horton elevated tank placed in service at High Point.

CHICAGO BRIDGE & IRON COMPANY

Atlanta 3 .....2145 Healey Bldg.	Detroit 26 .....1510 Lafayette Bldg.	Philadelphia 3..1619—1700 Walnut Street Bldg.
Birmingham 1 .....1530 North Fiftieth St.	Havana .....402 Abreu Bldg.	San Francisco 4 .....1540—200 Bush St.
Boston 10 .....1020—201 Devonshire St.	Houston 2 .....2132 C & I Life Bldg.	Seattle 1 .....1320 Henry Bldg.
Chicago 4 .....2106 McCormick Bldg.	Los Angeles 17 ..1517 General Petroleum Bldg.	Tulsa 3 .....1611 Hunt Bldg.
Cleveland 15 .....2216 Midland Bldg.	New York 6 .....3313—165 Broadway Bldg.	Washington 6, D. C. .....1144 Cafritz Bldg.

PLANTS IN BIRMINGHAM, CHICAGO, SALT LAKE CITY AND GREENVILLE, PENNSYLVANIA

BUSINESS TRENDS

Debt Increases With Business Activity

During the last quarter of 1952, rise in government purchases tended to diminish and level off.

At the same time, however, capital investment continued at high tempo, and consumer purchases were stepped up so sharply as to more than offset the moderation in governmental expenditures.

As a result, the year 1952 came to its close with a record volume of total business, that was unequaled in any previous year.

Prospect of continued high activity in 1953 has become more promising with the passage of each of the closing months of the old year.

According to reports made by business to the U. S. Department of Commerce and the Securities and Exchange Commission, capital outlays in 1953 will be maintained approximately at the high levels of 1952.

Summary of these reports indicates that plant and equipment expenditures for the Nation in the new year will total $26.3 billion, compared with $26.9 billion in 1952.

If present programs materialize, capital expenditures for 1953 will at least equal those of 1951.

In terms of the business cycle, this point deserves particular emphasis.

So long as capital expenditures remain at their current high level, likelihood of recession is extremely remote.

Along with the strength of capital investment must also be considered the record high level of consumer expenditures.

While it is still too early to tell how much of this buying exuberance was spent during the holiday season, the continuing high level of personal income speaks well for an extended carry over into the year that is just beginning.

THE NATION

All sections of the United States are sharing in current high level business activity.

In all sections the exhilarating effects of defense spending are making themselves felt. In all sections construction continues at swift pace. And in all sections employment is at a peak with consequent high incomes and unprecedented individual expenditure.

On a regional basis, the Southwest, Mountain and Pacific states appear to have an edge with respect to gains of 1952 over 1951.

Manufacturing gains especially have been strong in these three regions.

THE SOUTH

Led by Southwestern states, the entire sixteen states of the South are showing to excellent advantage, with construction activity contributing greatly to prosperity.

Manufacturing gains also are impressive in the South.

For business activity as a whole the South at the three-quarter stage of the year was some two per cent ahead of the Nation in gain of 1952 over 1951.

Particularly impressive are gains in utility revenue, and proceeds from real estate and finance, trade and service.

ON THE UPWARD SIDE

On a current basis, all indicators point upward. Upturns are consistent throughout the entire economy.

Based on present performance schedules for the oncoming future, trends appear to be assured of stability or further gain.

ON THE DOWNWARD SIDE

As previously noted, chief danger spot appears to be in the realm of monetary adjustment.

Both consumer and business loans are climbing.

In reviewing this phase of the national economy, the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System says:

"Demand for credit has been large in 1952 and growth in total long term and short term credit outstanding has been substantial, particularly in recent months.

"Business and consumers have expanded their borrowings throughout the year to finance large expenditures for plant and equipment, housing, and durable consumer goods.

"Increased borrowing by State and local governments to finance capital improvements has added further to the demand for credit.

"Since midyear the Federal Government has also been a borrower."

The report goes on to explain how such widespread demand for credit has necessitated borrowing by member banks from Federal Reserve Banks.

There is, presumably, a limit beyond which the pyramiding of loans may cause trouble, and the only visible question today regarding economic security hinges upon the whereabouts of this limit.

(Continued on page 9)

Tool Steel Topics

BETHLEHEM STEEL COMPANY, BETHLEHEM, PA.

On the Pacific Coast Bethlehem products are sold by Bethlehem Pacific Coast Steel Corporation. *Export Distributor:* Bethlehem Steel Export Corporation

CARBON TOOL STEEL— Toolmakers' First Choice

So many tool steels have been developed for special applications that some people overlook the many uses for carbon tool steels. Actually they're used in larger quantities than any other type of tool steel. An experienced toolmaker usually considers them first, recognizing that they are the logical steels for a starting point.

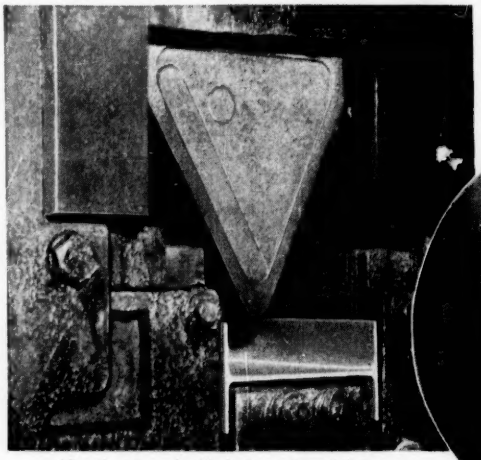
Here's why carbon tool steels are so popular:

- Easiest to machine of all tool steels
- Easy to heat-treat
- High surface hardness reinforced by a tough core
- They develop keen cutting edges

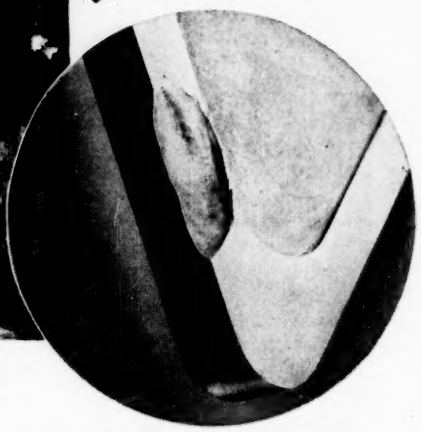
Hand chisels, center punches, and various shock tools are usually made from carbon tool steel having a carbon content of from 0.75 to 0.85 pct. Other ranges of carbon content: 0.90 to 1.00 for cold-heading dies; 1.00 to 1.10 for general-purpose tools and dies (this is the most frequently used analysis); and 1.15 to 1.25 carbon for stone-dressing tools, drawing dies, etc. Our carbon-vanadium steels, containing an addition of 0.15 to 0.25 pct vanadium, have similar applications in many instances.

The controlled hardenability and spheroidized structure of all Bethlehem carbon and carbon-vanadium grades assure uniform response in heat-treatment. Our extensive metallurgical research has established the ideal degree of hardenability for a wide range of applications. Your nearest Bethlehem distributor and our mill depot are at your service when you need top-quality carbon tool steel.

It's easy to machine this chamfering tool holder because all Bethlehem carbon tool steels are carefully spheroidize-annealed to provide a structure that's ideal for easy machining, easy heat-treatment.



The edge of this shear blade chipped because of misalignment which allowed it to strike the bottom blade. Heat-checking, caused by unexpected high temperatures, is also to blame for such failures.



After the triangular blade descends and shears a coupon from the web of the steel beam, it moves first to the left and then to the right to shear off the flanges. The lower knife is not visible.

When cold cuts make hot blades

The shear blades usually lasted about one week in a fabricating shop where steel beams and channels were cut in large quantities. Bad spalls on the cutting edges made it necessary to change blades about once a week, and it was taken for granted that little could be done to make them last longer.

One of our metallurgical men learned of this while in the shop on another job. He began to investigate and soon found that the "cold" cutting was generating about 700 F on the blades. This caused the tool steel to develop heat-checks. In addition, the blade was overloaded due to poor alignment which allowed it to strike the bottom blade. The combination of heat and overload explained the poor service life.

The solution: Hot-Work 8, one of our hot-work steels, was tried. It's an 8-pct molybdenum analysis that's tops in wear-resistance when operating temperatures are high. Tempered at 750 F, the first blade made a total of 45,000 cuts. The best previous record was 7,700 cuts.

Here's another instance of how the practical experience of our metallurgical contact men helps to put the finger on tool steel troubles.

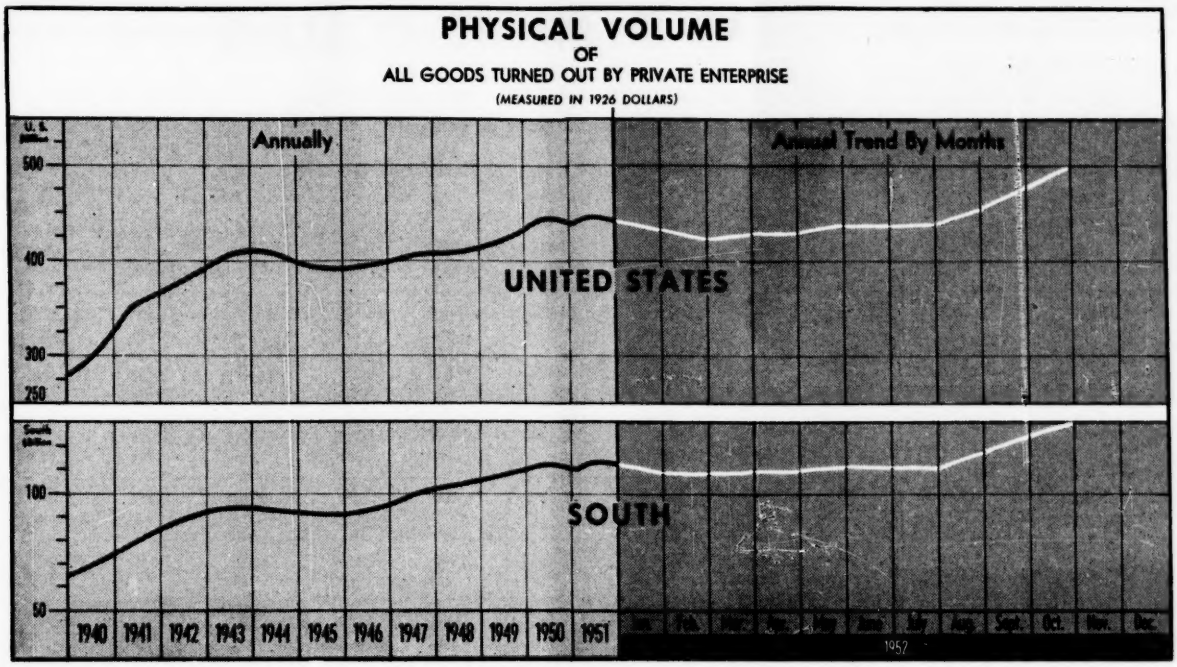
BETHLEHEM TOOL STEEL ENGINEER SAYS:

Heat-treat the tool, not the thermocouple

Improper temperatures during heat-treating frequently cause tool failures. In many instances the thermocouple chart shows proper heat-treatment temperatures, but the microstructure of the tool proves that the temperatures recorded were not attained by the tool. This is known as "heat-treating the thermocouple instead of the tool."

Most furnaces show some non-uniformity of temperature — locations near the source of heat are hotter than remote locations and the bottom tends to be colder than the top. A survey of each furnace will reveal the temperature differences which are present. This information makes it possible for the operator to select the location which will indicate most accurately the temperature of tools heated in the furnace; quite often the need for more than one thermocouple is apparent.

A thermocouple indicates the temperature of its tip only, so it's good practice to place the tip of the thermocouple as near to the tools as possible. Locations near the floor, sides, roof, or near the source of heat should be avoided. The thermocouple is an accurate and highly useful device, but it's not foolproof.



Regional Indicators

(*Continued from page 7*)

Farm Marketings ($ Mil.)

	Oct. 1952	*Sept. 1952*	*Oct. 1951*
South	$1,605	$1,420	$1,733
Other States	$2,493	$2,188	$2,612
United States	$4,098	$3,608	$4,345

Construction ($ Mil.)

	Oct. 1952	*Sept. 1952*	*Oct. 1951*
South	$ 982	$1,013	$ 865
Other States	$2,017	$2,098	$1,828
United States	$2,999	$3,111	$2,693

Mineral Output ($ Mil.)

	Oct. 1952	*Sept. 1952*	*Oct. 1951*
South	$ 565	$ 574	$ 576
Other States	$ 484	$ 491	$ 518
United States	$1,049	$1,065	$1,094

Manufacturing ($ Mil.)

	Oct. 1952	*Sept. 1952*	*Oct. 1951*
South	$ 5,068	$ 5,004	$ 4,899
Other States	$18,017	$17,626	$17,352
United States	$23,085	$22,630	$22,251

National Indicators

	Oct. 1952	*Sept. 1952*	*Oct. 1951*
Personal Income ($ Bil.)	$ 275.8	$ 273.8	$ 261.7
Ave. Weekly Earnings (Mfg.)	$ 70.80	$ 70.09	$ 65.41
Consumer Credit ($ Mil.)	$ 22,311	$ 21,661	$ 19,585
All Inventories ($ Mil.)	$ 73,905	$ 73,437	$ 73,677
Mfg. Inventories ($ Mil.)	$ 43,310	$ 43,224	$ 42,437
Trade Inventories ($ Mil.)	$ 30,595	$ 30,213	$ 31,240
Bank Debits ($ Mil.)	$137,731	$123,886	$123,770

	Oct. 1952	*Sept. 1952*	*Oct. 1951*
Ave. Weekly Hours (Mfg.)	41.5	41.3	40.5
Carloadings	3,294	3,363	3,479
Consumer Prices ('35-'39 = 100)	190.9	190.8	187.4
Retail Prices ('35-'39 = 100)	210.7	211.1	209.0
Wholesale Prices ('47-'49 = 100)	111.1	111.8	113.7
Construction Costs ('47-'49 = 100)	122.6	122.7	117.5
Electric Output (mil. kw. hrs.)	40,511	38,759	37,804

(*Continued on page 10*)

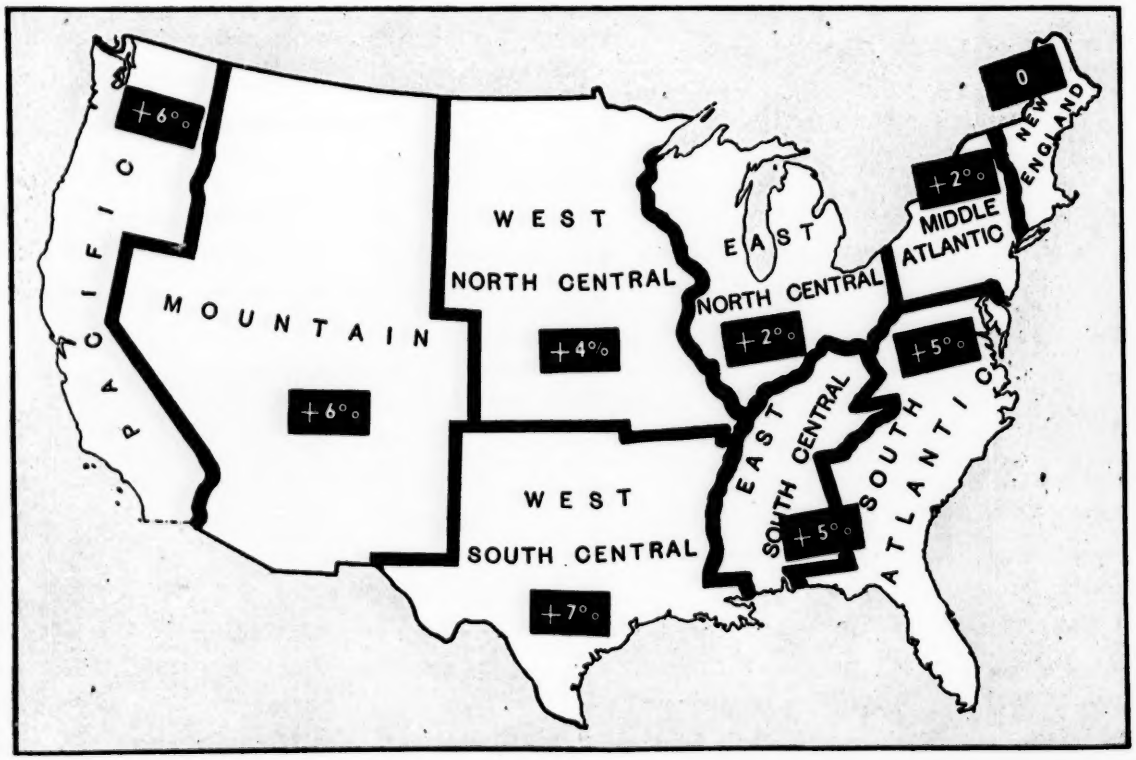
NATIONAL BUSINESS VOLUME

(Continued from page 9)

Business Volume By Regions ($ Million)

First 10 months 1952 with gain (or loss) over First 10 months 1951

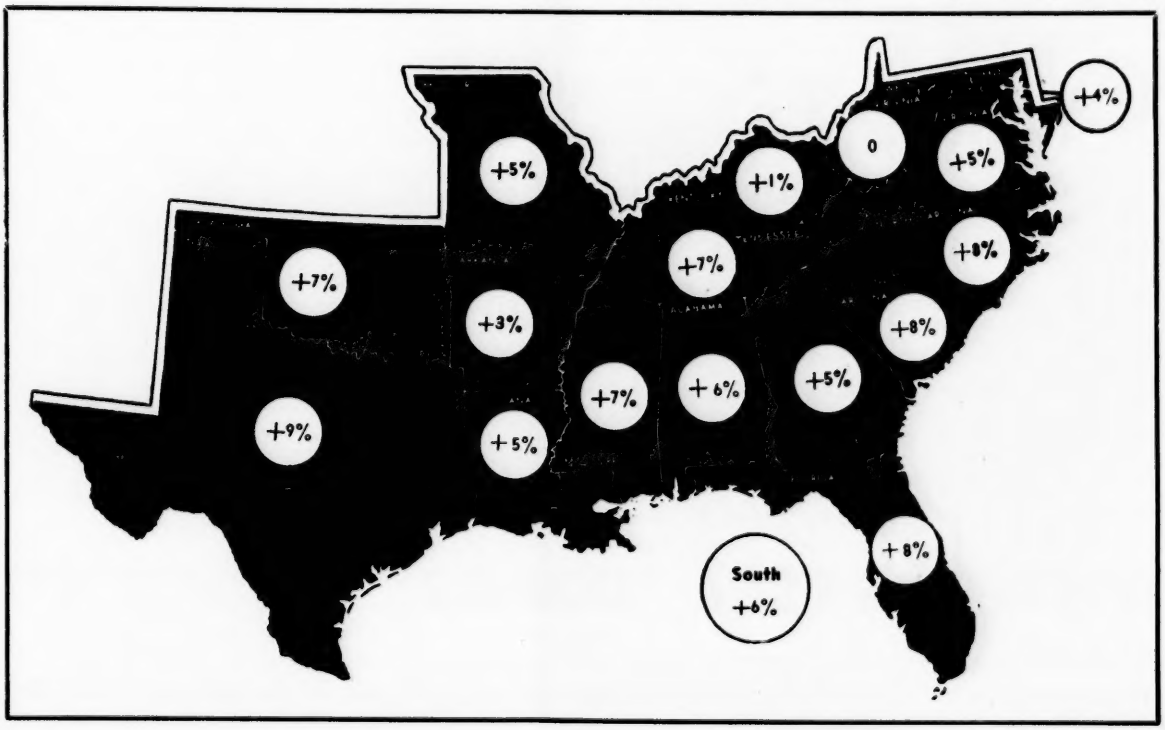
	Farming	*Mining*	*Construction*	*Manufacturing*	*Utilities*	*Finance*	*Wholesale Trade*	*Retail Trade*	*Service Trade*	*Business Volume*
New Eng.	$ 707 +2%	$ 38 even	$1,537 +2%	$15,310 even	$1,554 —3%	$1,963 +4%	$8,864 —5%	$8,862 +7%	$1,504 even	$40,339 even
Mid. Atl.	1,914 —2%	1,064 —12%	4,966 +1%	50,336 +1%	7,146 +2%	7,728 +2%	51,147 +4%	26,578 +4%	7,557 +4%	158,436 +2%
E. N. Cen.	5,286 —2%	843 —10%	5,481 +18%	63,346 even	6,149 —1%	4,955 +6%	38,230 even	29,532 +7%	5,618 +4%	159,440 +2%
W. N. Cen.	7,101 —2%	773 —4%	2,193 +10%	15,988 +7%	2,985 even	2,121 +2%	19,729 +4%	12,908 +6%	1,998 +2%	65,796 +4%
S. Atl.	3,232 —2%	1,040 —5%	4,343 +14%	20,714 +2%	3,605 +3%	2,583 +6%	15,413 +6%	16,207 +8%	2,668 +4%	69,805 +5%
E. S. Cen.	1,921 +4%	675 —6%	1,490 +25%	8,326 +3%	1,452 +1%	884 +3%	7,429 +5%	6,632 +7%	1,101 +5%	29,910 +5%
W. S. Cen.	3,450 +14%	3,848 +4%	2,773 +6%	12,928 +7%	2,839 +4%	1,819 +11%	11,452 +4%	11,900 +12%	1,949 +3%	52,958 +7%
Mount.	1,931 +2%	1,185 +5%	1,093 even	3,312 +7%	1,227 +2%	596 +7%	3,870 +5%	4,564 +7%	807 +8%	18,585 +6%
Pacif.	3,186 +13%	1,031 even	3,018 even	19,125 +9%	3,152 +2%	2,700 +6%	15,156 +4%	13,891 +8%	3,356 +3%	64,615 +6%
U. S.	28,728 +2%	10,497 —1%	26,894 +8%	209,385 +2%	30,109 +1%	25,349 +5%	171,290 +3%	131,074 +7%	26,558 +4%	659,884 +4%

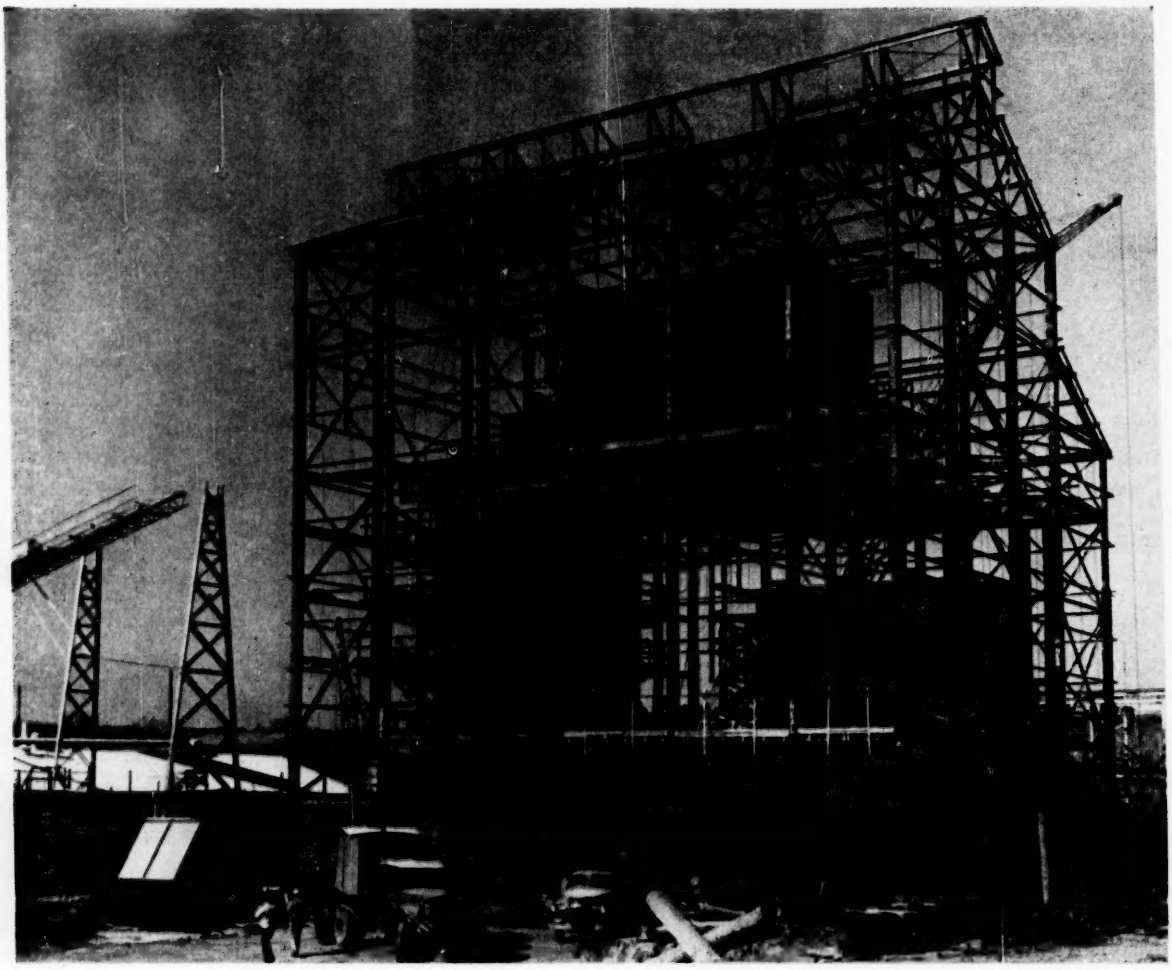


SOUTHERN BUSINESS VOLUME

Business Volume by States ($ Million)
First 10 months 1952 with gain (or loss) over First 10 months 1951

	Farming	*Mining*	*Construction*	*Manufacturing*	*Utilities*	*Finance*	*Wholesale Trade*	*Retail Trade*	*Service Trade*	*Business Volume*
Ala.	$ 446 +5%	$ 112 —15%	$ 404 +29%	$2,341 +3%	$ 402 +7%	$ 260 +11%	$1,493 +9%	$1,630 +6%	$ 282 +4%	$7,370 +6%
Ark.	540 +13%	100 —4%	220 —7%	744 even	224 —2%	105 even	726 even	1,078 +6%	152 +5%	3,889 +3%
D. C.	—	—	230 —14%	196 +4%	233 +9%	308 even	1,325 +14%	1,418 +3%	278 +3%	3,988 +5%
Fla.	403 +1%	59 even	708 +9%	1,040 +13%	521 +8%	428 +5%	1,995 +3%	2,603 +10%	422 +7%	8,179 +8%
Ga.	661 even	29 even	495 even	3,240 +5%	516 +3%	375 +13%	2,960 +4%	2,157 +7%	430 +10%	10,863 +5%
Ky.	476 —2%	406 —3%	378 +40%	2,372 even	425 even	202 even	1,764 —1%	1,794 +3%	290 +7%	8,107 +1%
La.	356 +14%	655 +11%	505 +19%	2,442 +7%	606 +5%	289 +9%	1,763 —9%	1,866 +12%	269 even	8,751 +5%
Md.	246 —1%	14 +10%	589 +5%	3,276 +3%	524 even	428 +4%	2,202 +4%	2,194 +8%	360 +1%	9,833 +4%
Miss.	512 +9%	114 +7%	200 +15%	873 +8%	184 —7%	100 —1%	922 +10%	1,003 +6%	149 +7%	4,057 +7%
Mo.	966 —8%	90 +11%	635 +19%	4,875 +6%	925 even	728 +2%	6,711 +5%	3,600 +7%	721 +3%	19,251 +5%
N. C.	837 —3%	20 +10%	829 +41%	5,264 +2%	507 +2%	322 +9%	2,972 +15%	2,445 +12%	399 +2%	13,595 +8%
Okla.	671 +27%	473 even	333 even	1,400 +9%	356 even	250 +4%	1,551 +5%	1,671 +8%	310 +8%	7,015 +7%
S. C.	391 —3%	10 +10%	566 +69%	2,260 +2%	200 +4%	137 +19%	932 +12%	1,350 +6%	180 +5%	6,026 +8%
Tenn.	496 +7%	62 —6%	504 +14%	2,681 +3%	439 +2%	321 +2%	3,283 +6%	2,240 +12%	368 even	10,394 +7%
Tex.	1,867 +8%	2,665 +6%	1,715 +6%	8,388 +8%	1,652 +6%	1,177 +15%	7,451 +9%	7,300 +14%	1,224 +4%	33,439 +9%
Va.	458 —5%	120 —2%	612 +2%	3,548 +3%	618 +3%	373 +3%	1,852 +4%	2,406 +12%	377 +4%	10,364 +5%
W. Va.	155 +2%	789 —7%	186 even	1,457 —3%	386 even	132 +2%	867 even	1,287 +4%	182 even	5,441 even
South	9,481 +3%	5,718 +2%	9,109 +13%	46,397 +4%	8,718 +3%	5,935 +7%	40,769 +6%	38,042 +9%	6,393 +4%	170,562 +6%





Phosphorus Furnace Building for
Shea Chemical Co., Columbia, Tenn.

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O'NEAL STEEL WORKS

Birmingham 2, Ala.

NEW AND EXPANDING PLANTS

COMPILED FROM REPORTS PUBLISHED IN THE DAILY CONSTRUCTION BULLETIN

ALABAMA

BESSEMER—Woodward Iron Co. granted certificate of necessity to spend $315,000 for expansion of operations.

BIRMINGHAM—Birmingham Paper Co., Marcus McClellan, Jr., Vice Pres., to remodel building 5th Ave., South, bet. 21st and 22nd Sts. Miller, Martin & Lewis, Title Guarantee Bldg., Archts.

BIRMINGHAM — Leary & Owens Machinery Co., office building and shop alterations and additions. Shores & Posey, Swann Bldg., Archts.

FLORENCE — City to build $1,000,000 plant. Michael Hallward, Boston, Mass., Archt.; Turner & Northington, Florence, Assoc. Archt.

MONTEVALLO — Westinghouse Electric Corp. plans plant.

MOUNTAIN BROOK — Joe A. Scotch, Birmingham, plan $16,000 business building, 2824 Petticoat Lane.

MULGA—Woodward Iron Co., Woodward, Supply House. Long & Gatling, Jr., Brown-Marx Bldg., Birmingham, Archts.

PIEDMONT—Lawtex Corp., $70,000 factory addition. Wilmot C. Douglas, 2922 Seventh Ave., South, Birmingham, Archt.

SYLACAUGA — Morretti-Harrah Marble Co., $41,560 office building. George P. Turner, American Life Bldg., Birmingham, Archt.

ARKANSAS

BENTONVILLE — Munsingwear, Inc., Minneapolis, Minn., plans nylon hosiery mill.

JONESBORO — Frolic Footwear, Inc., plans additional branch shoe plant.

FLORIDA

DADE COUNTY — Ruffe, Inc., $136,080 manufacturing plant, 7525 N.W. 37th Ave. Leroy K. Albert, 251 Alhambra Circle, Coral Gables, Archt.

DADE COUNTY—J. S. Stephens & Sons plan office and warehouse, 3635 N.W. 34th St. Richard Scholl Himes, 3637 Henderson Blvd., Tampa, Archt.

FORT LAUDERDALE—Herold Boat Co., 1112 E. Las Olas Blvd., plans addition. Courtney Stewart, 1120 Bayview Drive, Archt.

FORT LAUDERDALE—R. H. Wright & Son, 1050 N.E. Fifth Terrace, $60,000 manufacturing building.

HIALEAH—S. F. Danels, 974 E. 25th St., to construct four manufacturing buildings, 1015-35-55-63 E. 26th St., at $68,000. Harry C. Schwebke, Sr., 95 S.W. 49th Ave., Miami, Archt.

MIAMI—L & N Manufacturing Co., $45,000 factory, 2801 S.W. 31st Ave. M. M. Ungaro, 814 Olympia Bldg., Archt.

MIAMI—Railey-Milam, Inc., 27 W. Flagler St., $58,000 warehouse addition, 227 N.W. 4th St.

MIAMI—Regent Realty Corp., $71,400 factory, 3841 N.E. 2nd Ave. Charles Giller, 1607 S. W. 3rd St., Miami, Archt.

MIAMI—62nd Street Lease Holding, Inc., to erect Commercial Building, 760 N.W. 62nd St., Edison Station Post Office. Edward T. Rempe, Jr., 2206 Ponce De Leon Blvd., Coral Gables, Archt.

MIAMI—Southern Bell Telephone & Telegraph Co., 36 N.E. 2nd St., $250,000 for alterations, additions and air conditioning. Armistead & Saggus, 1330 Candler Bldg., Atlanta, Ga, Archt.

ORLANDO—Florida Knitting Mills, Inc., plans factory, Coburn Ave. Hugo R. Broleman, Jr. 101 W. Pine St., Archt.

WEST PALM BEACH—Peninsular Supply Co. plan warehouse addition, 501-7 Fern St. William T. Vaughn, 909 E. Las Olas Blvd., Fort Lauderdale, Archt.

GEORGIA

ATLANTA—Atlanta & West Point Railroad Co. and Western Railway have DPA approval for development of railway transportation at $155,000 for each project.

ATLANTA—Montag Brothers, Inc., plant and office building. Moscowitz, Willner & Millkey, 761 Peachtree St., N.E., Archts.

ATLANTA—Trailways Bus Depot of Atlanta, Inc., plan bus depot. Greer, Holmquist & Chambers, Stallings Bldg., Birmingham, Ala., Archts.

ATLANTA—Williams Brothers plan parking deck, Williams & Fairlie Sts. Aeck Associates, 140 Peachtree St., N.W., Archts.

KENTUCKY

CALVERT CITY—Air Reduction Co., Inc., to double capacity of its new calcium carbide plant. Company has acquired approx. 1,500 acres of land to make available plant sites for chemical manufacturers who want to receive acetylene by pipeline.

LOUISVILLE—American Air Filter Co., William M. Reed, Pres., $1,000,000 plant for manufacture of glass fiber, Strawberry Lane.

LOUISVILLE—Girdler Corporation plans new catalyst plant.

LOUISIANA

BATON ROUGE—Esso Standard Oil Co., Change House Building. Bodman & Murrell, 1175 Nicholson Drive, Archt.

BATON ROUGE—Esso Standard Oil Co. has DPA approval for $2,800,000 for production facilities at refinery.

New and Expanding Plants

Reported in December—133

Total for 1952

2,153

Total for 1951

2,357

CHALMETTE — Kaiser Engineers, Inc., Purchasing Agent, announced plans for 1-story emergency vehicle building at Kaiser Aluminum plant.

MONROE—Blue Grass Liquor Co., Inc., $69,200 one-story warehouse and office building, 800 block Sterlington Road. Johns & Neel, Ammen Bldg., Monroe, Archts.

NEW ORLEANS—L. A. Frey & Sons, Inc., 3925 Burgundy St., 2-story addition to meat-packing plant, $90,000.

NEW ORLEANS—International Lubricant Corp., Southport, Jefferson Parish, new 2-story grease plant office building to be erected on existing piling in place at plant in Southport.

NEW ORLEANS—Louisville & Nashville Railroad plans railroad route through Press St. Yard area.

NEW ORLEANS—National Cash Register Co., 3-story building Canal St., near S. Derbigny St. Herbert A. Benson & George J. Riehl, 1048 National Bank of Commerce Bldg., Archts.

NEW ORLEANS—National Gypsum Co., Melvin H. Baker, Chairman, Buffalo, N. Y., has acquired Asbestone Corp.

NEW ORLEANS—T. S. C. Motor Freight Terminal, Elysian Fields Ave., bounded by Agriculture, Marigny and Industry Sts., $309,023 office, warehouse and new shop building. Diboll-Kessels & Assocs., 637 Pere Antoine Ct., Archts.

NEW ORLEANS—Toye Brothers Yellow Cab Co., plan plumbing and air conditioning, building 1600 Annunciation St.

PORT SULPHUR—Freeport Sulphur Co. plan 2-story and basement brick office building. Wogan & Bernard, Pere Marquette Bldg., New Orleans, Archts.

VIOLET—Gulf Soap Corp., Harold Weiss, Mgr., plan 2-story soap plant.

MARYLAND

ANNAPOLIS — J. F. Gomoljak Concrete Products Co., West St., extended, plans 24 x 100 ft. building erected from concrete products.

BALTIMORE—Nathan Bloom, 3804 Cedardale Road, plans factory, 3000 Ridgewood Ave.

BALTIMORE — Board of Estimates approved construction of 310-car, 5-story parking garage, Fayette & Gay Sts., cost approx. $985,000.

BALTIMORE — City's Commissioners of Finance approved proposal to advance $755,275 for constructing 310-car garage; total cost of appraisal, $888,500.

BALTIMORE—Consolidated Gas Electric Light & Power Co., plan $30,000,000 expenditure for construction and replacements.

BALTIMORE—Central Parking Co., 216 E. Lexington St., $110,000 office building. Calvert & Pleasant Sts. Sidney Kalin, 2505 W. Cold Spring Lane, Archt.

BALTIMORE—J. H. Filbert, $50,000 storage building, 3701 Harkins Road.

BALTIMORE — The Rukert Marine Terminal Corp., 1403 Thames St., plans $42,500 warehouse, 3201 Mertens Ave. The Davis-Mala Engineering Co., 1200 Cathedral St., Archt-Engr.

DUNDALK—Dundalk Sales, Inc., $90,777 sales and service building, North Point & Wire Mill Road. Howard R. Mason, 6411 Birchwood Ave., Baltimore, Archt.

MIDDLE RIVER — Glenn L. Martin Co. plan Plating Room, Plant 2, Bldg. AA. Hanson, Van Winkle, Munning Co., Matawan, N. J., Archts.

ST. MARY'S COUNTY — Federal Explosives, Inc., New York, N. Y., plans plant for loading of "ordnance components" near Hollywood.

MISSISSIPPI

INDIANOLA—Mayor and Board of Aldermen of City to erect one-story plant for use by Ludlow Manufacturing & Sales Co., Boston, Mass. Charles T. Main, Archt.

McCOMB — Mayor and Selectmen of city plan $150,000 factory to be occupied by Croft Steel Products, Inc., Jamestown, N. Y.

OLIVE BRANCH—Home Telephone Co., telephone lines, Miss. 505-A.

WINONA—Board of Supervisors of Montgomery County sold $275,000 industrial bond issue to construct plant to house Screw Conveyor Corp.

YAZOO CITY—Mississippi Chemical Corp. plans alterations and additions to administration building. Charles Hermon Dean, Jr., 221 N. President St., Jackson, Archt.

YAZOO CITY—Public Service Commission to erect $81,460 power plant structures.

MISSOURI

ST. LOUIS—Andrews-St. Louis Corp., 319 N. 4th St., $120,000 office building, 4221 Lindell Blvd. John A. Grunik, 7511 Delmar Blvd., University City, Archt.

ST. LOUIS—Best Motor Lines, 3675 Chouteau Ave., auto repair shop, $25,000.

ST. LOUIS—Cook Paint & Varnish Co., 4465 Manchester Ave., $60,000 warehouse, etc., 1114-22 S. Taylor (rear).

ST. LOUIS — Interchemical Corp., 1919 Locust St., office and manufacturing building, 4427 Ridgewood. Frank L. Thompson, 8015 Forsyth, Clayton, Archt.

ST. LOUIS—Joleco Fluorescent Manufacturing Co., c/o John H. Ledbetter, 1919A Olive St., plan $30,000 warehouse and factory addition, 2513 Baldwin.

ST. LOUIS—Midwest Transfer Co., 9000 Riverview Drive, service and office building, 332 Thatcher. P. John Hoener & Associates, 1606 Beck Ave., Archts.

ST. LOUIS—Moloney Electric Co., 5390 Bircher Ave., $600,000 assembly plant, 4350 Semple Ave. Fred S. McNeill, 3320 Lindell Blvd., Archt.

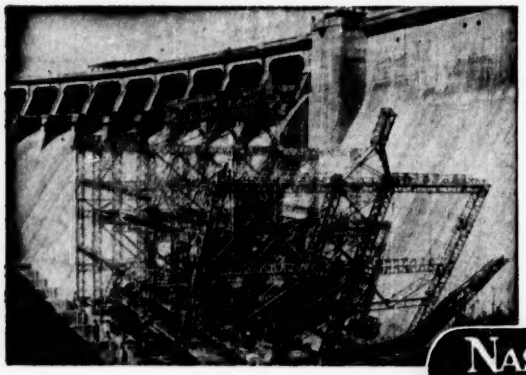
NORTH CAROLINA

BELMONT — Belmont Converting Co., plant extension. Harwood Beebe Co., Inc., 208 Montgomery Bldg., Spartanburg, S. C., Archt.

GREENSBORO—P. Lorillard Co., Robert M. Ganger, Pres., acquired 76-acre tract for future tobacco-processing and manufacturing plant.

HAMLET — Seaboard Air Line Railroad Co. plans new classification yard and diesel locomotive repair shop, at $6,500,000 and $1,500,000, respectively.

(Continued on page 14)



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NASHVILLE BRIDGE COMPANY
NASHVILLE, TENN. — BESSEMER, ALA.

NEW AND EXPANDING PLANTS

(*Continued from page* 13)

KINSTON—E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. plan $3,000,000 fiber laboratory, to be located on site of $40,000,000 plant now nearing completion near Kinston.

NORTH CAROLINA — Talon, Inc., Ward Robinson, Exec. Vice Pres., Meadville, Pa., acquired Slide Fastener Cord Co. of Belmont; to build two new plants — one in Woodland and other in Stanley.

ROCKY MOUNT — American Bakeries, $45,874 plant addition. Stevens & Wilkinson, Inc., 157 Luckie St., N.W., Atlanta, Ga., Archts.-Engrs.

SWANNANOA — Oerlikon Tool & Arms Corp. of America, Asheville, Buildings Nos. 110, 111, 112, $56,256. Six Associates, Inc., 1025 Hendersonville Road, Asheville, Archts.-Engrs.

OKLAHOMA

OKLAHOMA—Sterling Oil of Oklahoma, Inc., plans two gasoline extraction plants —one in East Spring Valley Field of Garfield County, North Central Oklahoma, and the other in East Edmond Field of Oklahoma County.

SOUTH CAROLINA

ANDERSON — J. Haynsworth Mill, subsidiary of Woodside Mills, R. S. Small, Pres., plan $300,000 addition.

CHARLESTON—Station WCSC-TV, John M. Rivers, Pres., plans television station and studio building, 525-ft. tower. Halsey & Cummings, Champney Alley at Exchange St., Archts.

FLORENCE—Dixie Chevrolet Co., $130,500 sales and service building. W. D. Harper & Sons, Florence, Archts.

GREENWOOD—Southern Bell Telephone & Telegraph Co., $280,000 telephone building.

LANCASTER—Carl W. Mullis Lumber Co. granted certificate of necessity for $1,600,930 plant expansion.

ORANGEBURG — United States Plywood Corp., new office addition.

SENECA—The Abbott Worsted Co., Edward M. Abbot, Pres., Graniteville, Mass., plans $2,000,000 plant in Oconee County.

TENNESSEE

TENNESSEE — Louisville & Nashville Railroad and affiliate, Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railway, plans to move switching tracks from downtown Nashville to suburban Radnor; freight terminal at Radnor will cost $14,000,000. Entire project will exceed $100,000,000.

CHATTANOOGA — Combustion Engineering Superheaters, Inc., administration building. Selmon T. Franklin, Archt.

CHATTANOOGA — Walter M. Cline Co., $39,787 photo finishing plant, Dayton Blvd. at Hedgewood Drive. Selmon T. Franklin, Archt.

KNOXVILLE — Levi Strauss & Co., San Francisco, Calif., has leased Southern Athletic Co. plant.

LOWLAND—American Enka Corp., J. E. Bassill, Pres., $4,000,000 expansion of viscose textile yarn facilities, including expansions, some new buildings and power units.

MEMPHIS—Buckeye Cotton Oil Co., research building and laboratory.

MEMPHIS — Goldsmith Investment Co. plan parking garage. E. L. Harrison, 81 Madison Bldg., Archt.

MEMPHIS—Lee Transportation Co. plans terminal building and office. Wedemeyer & Hecker, Archts.

MEMPHIS — Southern Cotton Oil Co., addition to Winter Oil Building.

TEXAS

ABILENE—Gray Bar Electric Co. plans warehouse and office building, South Treadaway.

ALVIN & PEARLAND—Southwestern Bell Telephone Co., K. A. Ganssle, Chief Engr., 308 S. Akard St., Dallas, telephone buildings. Cato, Austin & Evans, 2103 Crawford, Houston, Archts.

AMARILLO—KFDA Radio Station, Leslie Smith, Mgr., 109 E. 5th St., plans $65,000 TV transmitter building. Ward & Chisholm, 721 W. 7th St., Archts.

AUSTIN—Harry Akin (Night Hawk), 336 S. Congress, plans shop building. Baldridge & Harris, 13 Mills Road, Archts.

AUSTIN—Railey Paper Co., 310 E. 4th St., plans warehouse and office building, Industrial Blvd. Page, Southerland & Page, 602 West Avenue, Archts.

BAYTOWN—M. W. Kellog Co., subsidiary of Pullman, Inc., New York, N. Y., plans solvent de-asphalting plant, to be located at refinery of Humble Oil & Refining Co.

CORPUS CHRISTI—Boggus Motor Paint Shop plans paint and body shop building, Water St. Walter Wilde and Vernon Smith, 1733 S. Brownlee, Archts.

CORPUS CHRISTI—Campbell Steel Co., 1422 N. Colorado St., San Antonio, c/o Trent Campbell, Pres., Corpus Christi, $250,000 steel fabricating plant and warehouse, Campbell Lane bet. Highways 9 and 44.

CORPUS CHRISTI — Richter's Bakery, Beverly Peel, 2001 Ayres St., addition to Butter Krust Bakery. Wade-Gibson & Martin, Medical-Professional Bldg., Archts.

CORPUS CHRISTI — William Volker & Co., $70,175 warehouse, cor. Baldwin & Villa Drive. Lynn A. Evans, Archt.

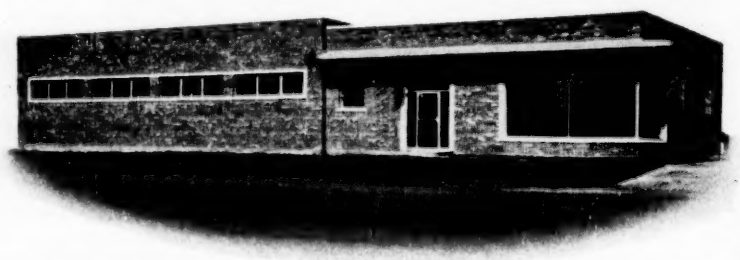
DALLAS—J. V. Folsom, 301 N. Market St., $29,449 office and warehouse. Charles B. Witchell, 2214 Cedar Springs, Archt.

DALLAS — Southwestern Bell Telephone Co., K. A. Ganssle, Chief Engr., 308 S. Akard St., alterations to toll building. Gill & Harrell & Associate, 1913 San Jacinto St., Archts.-Engrs.

DALLAS — Southwestern Bell Telephone Co., K. A. Ganssle, Chief Engr., 308 S. Akard St., 16 "N" Repeater Buildings.

(*Continued on page* 60)

IN THE TRINITY INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT



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Our modern Diesel locomotives—we soon will be 100% Dieselized—have been doing a record-breaking job of hauling our freight cars *between* terminals. But that wasn't enough. A new kind of railroading was needed *in* terminals, too—so that time gained out on the line wouldn't be lost by cars "loafing" in old-fashioned yards.

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Harry A. DeButts
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Comprehensive Data for each of the 16 Southern States shown in above map.

7 out of 11
PRIZE WINNERS
in AISC's 24th Annual
Most Beautiful Bridge
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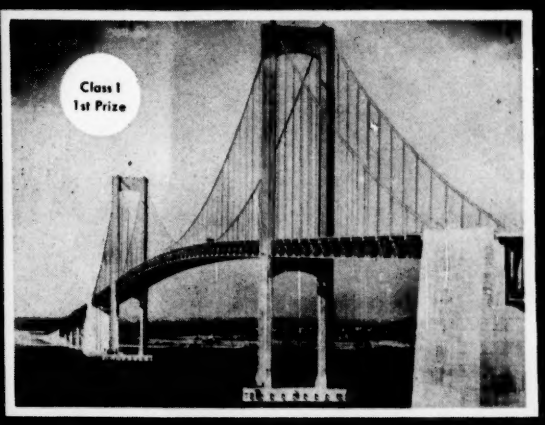

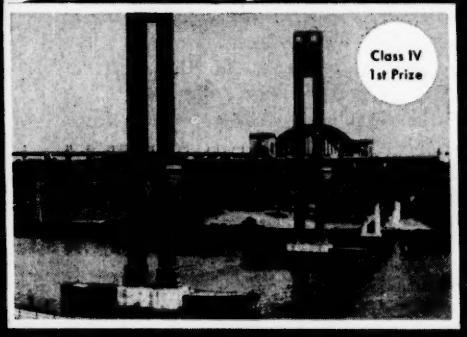

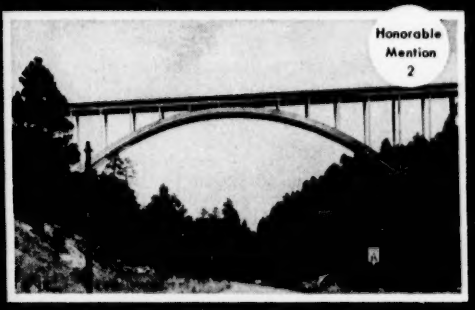

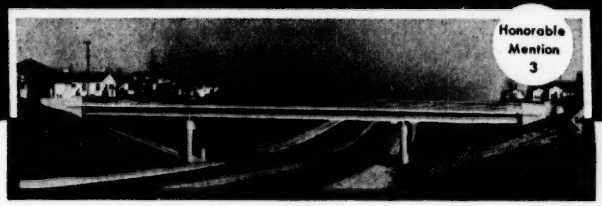

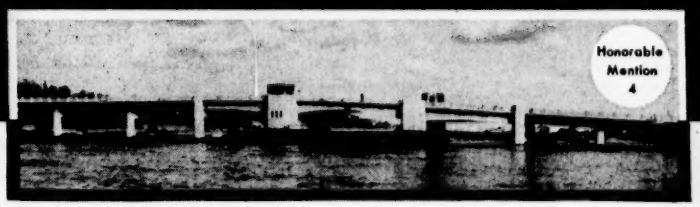

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Key to above pictures:

CLASS I

First Prize for bridges with spans of 400 ft. or more. Delaware Memorial Bridge, near Wilmington, Delaware. Its 2,150-ft. main span is world's sixth longest.

CLASS II

First Prize for bridges with spans under 400 ft. costing more than $500,000. Forebay Channel Bridge, Davis Dam project, Arizona-Nevada.

CLASS IV

First Prize for movable bridges. Harlem River Pedestrian Bridge from East 103rd. St., Manhattan to Wards Island, New York.

HONORABLE MENTION (1)

Atchafalaya River Bridge carries pipeline across river at Melville, La.

HONORABLE MENTION (2)

Los Alamos Canyon Bridge, Los Alamos, N. M. has 422-ft. span.

HONORABLE MENTION (3)

Morningside Drive underpass of the North-South Freeway at Fort Worth, Texas.

HONORABLE MENTION (4)

Seabright Bridge over South Branch of Shrewsbury River in Monmouth County, N. J.

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UNITED STATES STEEL

LITTLE GRAINS OF SAND

"Little drops of water, little grains of sand,
Make the mighty ocean, and the pleasant land."

Protective Tariffs? We have no great sympathy with the notion that our government must forever shelter producers who cannot meet world competition with protective tariffs and must do so at the expense of our consumers. But the fact remains that producers here are obliged to pay higher wages than their foreign competitors and that some of them cannot quickly or easily offset the wage factor with greater efficiency or volume sales. How much all of us as consumers, should be asked to contribute to their support through the market price is the heart of the tariff issue.

Real Prosperity. There are good reasons for defense expenditures and good arguments for foreign aid. But it is foolish to say they make a nation prosperous. Yet this notion is implicit in all the predictions that we are going to be prosperous so long as we spend so much on arms or abroad and that we are going to be poorer when we reduce this burden.

When we give away a large percentage of our national production we can keep pretty busy producing more things so that we can give more away. No one would propose such a silly proposition about a man's labor. But if you propose it about a nation it can be made to seem very profound.

What happens after government spending tapers off depends on how much ordinary citizens spend. With less taxes, the citizens would keep more of their earnings to spend for useful things to make both themselves and the community more truly prosperous.

There is no distinction between human rights and property rights. There are no rights except human rights. The word property has no meaning except as it applies to something owned by someone. So-called property rights are only the human rights of individuals to own property.

Business Profit. Every employer has certain obligations to his employees and the first and by far the most important of these is to keep his business sound and solvent. He must do his utmost to protect existing jobs. He must try to expand his business and thereby make more jobs. He must keep costs from climbing up until they endanger the life of the business.

The average life of manufacturing concerns in this country, according to the U. S. Department of Commerce, is only seven years. In the 50 years of the automobile industry in this country, 1,492 makes have started; only 27 have survived. Since World War I, 886 makes of radios have entered the field. Of these, 742 died in the struggle for business. These are the odds that owners and the managers of business face. It is essential for them to put aside profits during the years when it is possible to make profits, because there always have been and always will be periods in which losses replace profits.

The most fundamental obligation of employers to employees is to make a profit.

Public Housing. In the five years 1948-52, more than 5,500,000 new dwelling units have been started, virtually all privately owned and the large majority relatively low in price. In the face of this accomplishment and the threat of inflation following the outbreak of the war in Korea, one would suppose that advocates of public housing would have suggested that their program be postponed until a more propitious time. Public housing represents a type of project that readily qualifies as part of a public works backlog, to provide a cushion against a business recession. For this reason, the public housing program authorized in 1949 should be shelved for the duration of the current period of prosperity. Thereafter, it should be reconsidered in the light of prevailing housing conditions, rather than on the basis of the shortage that existed in 1949. Hardship cases can be relieved by direct relief payments to help pay rent, as well as by the erection of low-cost subsidized dwellings.

A Good Example. On December 16, the Board of Transport Commissioners of Canada announced its intention to grant the two great railway systems of

(*Continued on page* 22)

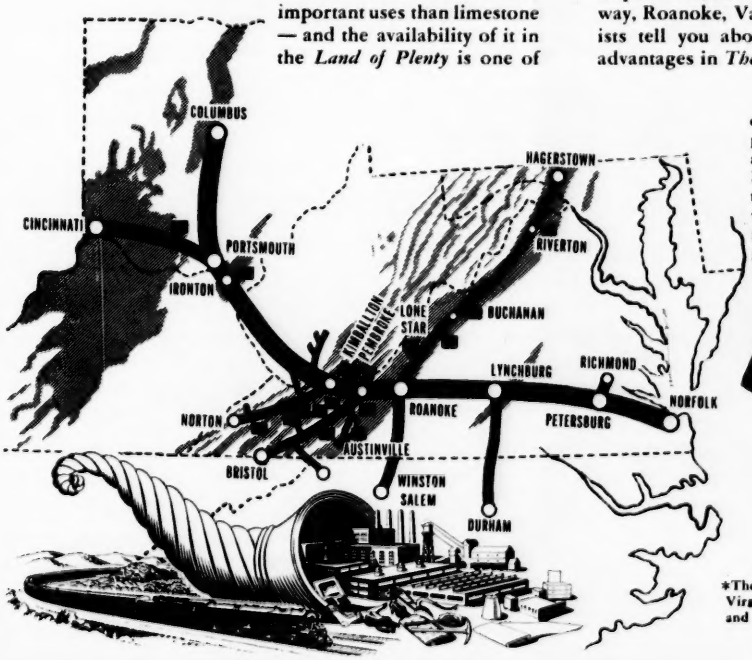
LIMESTONE ?

Plenty of it in the *Land of Plenty**

If you're looking for limestone, look to the *Land of Plenty*, where abundant reserves of high calcium, dolomitic and magnesian limestone are easily accessible from some of the biggest deposits in the nation.

Excepting coal and petroleum, no mineral has more important uses than limestone — and the availability of it in the *Land of Plenty* is one of the many important reasons why manufacturers are locating plants in Norfolk and Western territory.

If you're building a plant to manufacture cement, lime, glass, rock wool, calcium carbide, agricultural limestone, rock dust for mines, plastics, alkalies, refractories — you need limestone. Write the Industrial and Agricultural Department, Drawer M R-533, Norfolk and Western Railway, Roanoke, Va. Let the N&W's plant location specialists tell you about limestone and other plant location advantages in *The Land of Plenty*.



Check These Industrial Advantages: Plenty of limestone . . . good, home-rooted manpower supply . . . ample electrical power and industrial water . . . the world's finest Bituminous Coal . . . dependable N & W. transportation . . . favorable tax rates . . . varied raw materials . . . nearness to domestic markets and to world markets through the famed Port of Norfolk.

Norfolk and Western RAILWAY

*The six great states served by the Norfolk and Western — Virginia, West Virginia, Ohio, North Carolina, Kentucky and Maryland.

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Construction work in the South is forging ahead faster than anywhere else.

The South's percentage of gain in construction is exceeding the Country's, and will probably continue to do so, resulting from the South's amazing industrial activity and development which is far from its peak.

Let's look at these figures for 1952:—

CONTRACTS AWARDED: $5,642,003,000
WORK PUT IN PLACE: $10,930,800,000

You can cover this area thoroughly and get maximum circulation-benefit by advertising in CONSTRUCTION Magazine, reaching the public officials who decide on doing the work; the engineers who make the plans and specifications and supervise the work; the contractors who do the work and provide the equipment and materials needed; and all of the more important equipment distributors throughout the field.

CONSTRUCTION can give you more circulation in this particular region than any other engineering and construction paper, and you can have the choice of two ways of advertising. You can use the entire circulation, or you can use one or more of four groups, confining the distribution of your advertisement to the geographic district desired.

Let us send you a couple sample copies of CONSTRUCTION with rates and other details so that the advantage of using our service will be demonstrated.

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IN THE SOUTH
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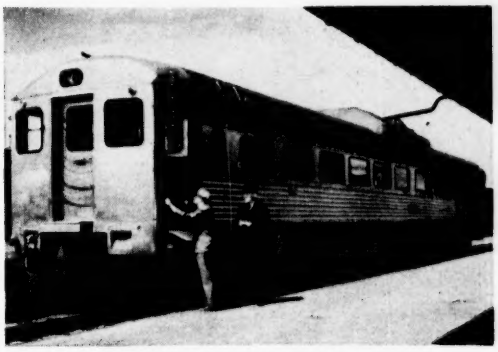
A Manufacturers Record publication

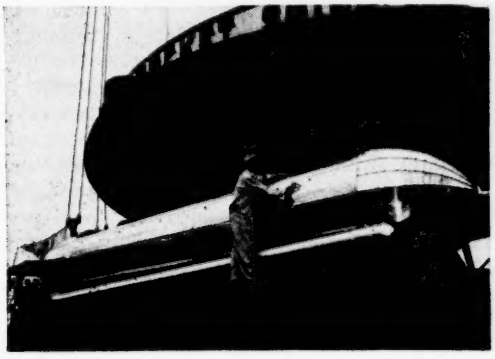
Stainless Steel Sells Services

...Bright and businesslike are building fronts, store fronts and signs created in shining ENDURO Stainless Steel. ENDURO is attractive, modern. Gives a business an air of going places and a look of "having arrived." It's prestige identification. Easy for service businesses to maintain, too. ENDURO resists rust, resists corrosion, is easy to clean, retains its good looks through the years.

Stainless Steel Sells Travel

...Schedules stepped up, passenger revenue going up, too. The new RDC (Rail Diesel Car) is doing it for railroads everywhere. RDC is the stainless steel, self-propelled passenger car that's meeting every service demand with distinction, with spectacular performance, and with operational cost savings that border on the unbelievable. Exceptionally strong yet weight-saving all-stainless steel construction is a mighty big factor in the RDC's success.





Stainless Steel Sells Fun

...Patronage up, maintenance down. That's the happy result of converting cars on this amusement park ride to ENDURO Stainless Steel. Folks like the shining, sparkling "rocket ships." The only maintenance these ships require is an occasional cleaning—even though they're outside all summer long. More good news: the park shop did all the fabricating. Now they're sheathing other rides in light, bright, weather-proof ENDURO.

Stainless Steel Sells Appliances

...Kitchens are going stainless, too. New ranges get selling help from stainless steel brightwork, panels, handles, dials, racks, trim and functional burner parts. It's a natural! ENDURO resists heat, resists corrosion, is sanitary and superbly easy to clean, stays bright for a lifetime. Folks are asking for stainless steel quality in refrigerators, dishwashers, counter tops, sinks and cooking utensils, too.

IN SHORT, REPUBLIC ENDURO®

Stainless Steel

CAN SELL FOR YOU!

Get set for selling. Write Republic for help in applying your ideas for using ENDURO Stainless Steel.

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Alloy Steel Division • Massillon, Ohio

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The RUBEROID Co.

ASPHALT AND ASBESTOS BUILDING MATERIALS

LITTLE GRAINS OF SAND

(*Continued from page* 18)

the Dominion the nine per cent increase in freight rates they had applied for on November 29. To Washington eyes the Canadian rate authority must appear to have acted with indecent haste. Our custom is to withhold action on a rate increase application for many months after its filing, sometimes more than a year. Since the railroads here cannot similarly postpone a negotiated or officially decreed wage increase except at the risk of a paralyzing strike, the result is a long lag of rate relief behind a rise in operating cost. In Canada, apparently, quick readjustment of the price of transport service to the cost of rendering it is not regarded as indecent. It is true, of course, that our Interstate Commerce Commission is obliged by law to hold long hearings and listen to almost anybody who barges in, including other arms of the government appearing in opposition. But the new Congress will have before it bills to reform this dilatory procedure.

Scientific Research. Heads of two large research foundations have told a committee of Congress of their fears for the continued financing of the work fostered by such bodies. Alfred P. Sloan, Jr., of the Sloan Foundation and Dean Rusk of the Rockefeller Foundation seem to be in general agreement that the prevailing high tax rates on large personal incomes, combined with the present cost of living, threaten to choke off the main source of funds for diverse research projects. As to alternatives, Mr. Sloan said that he could see only two. Research might be financed by the larger corporations or by the government. He preferred the former alternative. But it seems to us that there is also some merit in the idea that Congress might make a tax concession to individuals of large income who donated to recognized scientific foundations. Despite the government's need of revenue, the switch of a minor part of it from the Treasury to the research organizations might ultimately prove a public service.

Greedy. Escalator clauses in thousands of wage agreements will be affected by the revision of the consumers' price index. Already, some labor union leaders indicate that they will seek to seize the opportunity provided by the change in the consumers' price index to squeeze addition concessions from employers. Thus, President Walter P. Reuther of the CIO says the United Automobile Workers will not agree to an automatic shift from the old to the new index to apply its escalator clause, as suggested by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, but will ask for renegotiation of the clause in its favor.

In the early days of trade unionism, when unions were quite weak, a case could perhaps be made for taking advantage of every conceivable opportunity that offered to wring more concessions from employers. But unions do not need and cannot possibly justify such tactics today.

(*Continued on page* 24)

Whose cheese is being divided?

TWO cats could not agree on fair division of a tasty cheese. "Let's go to the monkey," said one, "He is all-wise and can divide our cheese fairly." So to the monkey they went.

The monkey immediately broke the cheese evenly and judicially put the two pieces on the pans of his balance. But one was slightly heavier. He shrewdly nibbled that piece a bit and put it back on the scales. Now it was the lighter piece. So he bit off some of the other piece only to find it the lighter. Thus while the two hungry cats watched, the monkey kept taking bites of the cheese, first one piece, then the other, until finally the cheese had almost disappeared.

"What's left is too small to divide," sagely pronounced the monkey, as he popped the remaining fragments into his mouth.

Observers of the American scene see a direct parallel between the record of federal taxation and this ancient parable of the trusting cats, the greedy monkey and the cheese. Business and the individual citizen have been content to trust government to rule on the disposition of their earnings. And Uncle Sam keeps taking bite after bite out of the shares of both individual citizen and business.

Already government bites are so large as to severely penalize citizens and business alike. If allowed to continue, it will seriously impede further industrial progress and growth, stifle initiative and threaten the strength of our free enterprise system. Beware the day—goal of the socialists among us—when the monkey says, "What's left is too small to divide."

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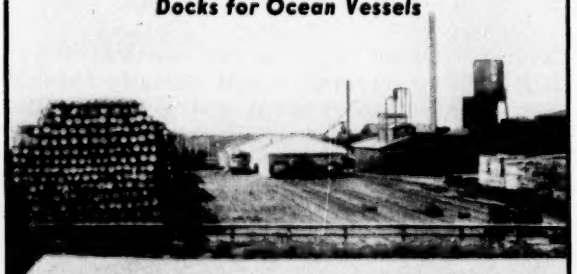


American Creosote Works, Inc.
New Orleans, La.
Plants at New Orleans; Winnfield, La.; Louisville, Miss.; Jackson, Tenn.

LITTLE GRAINS OF SAND

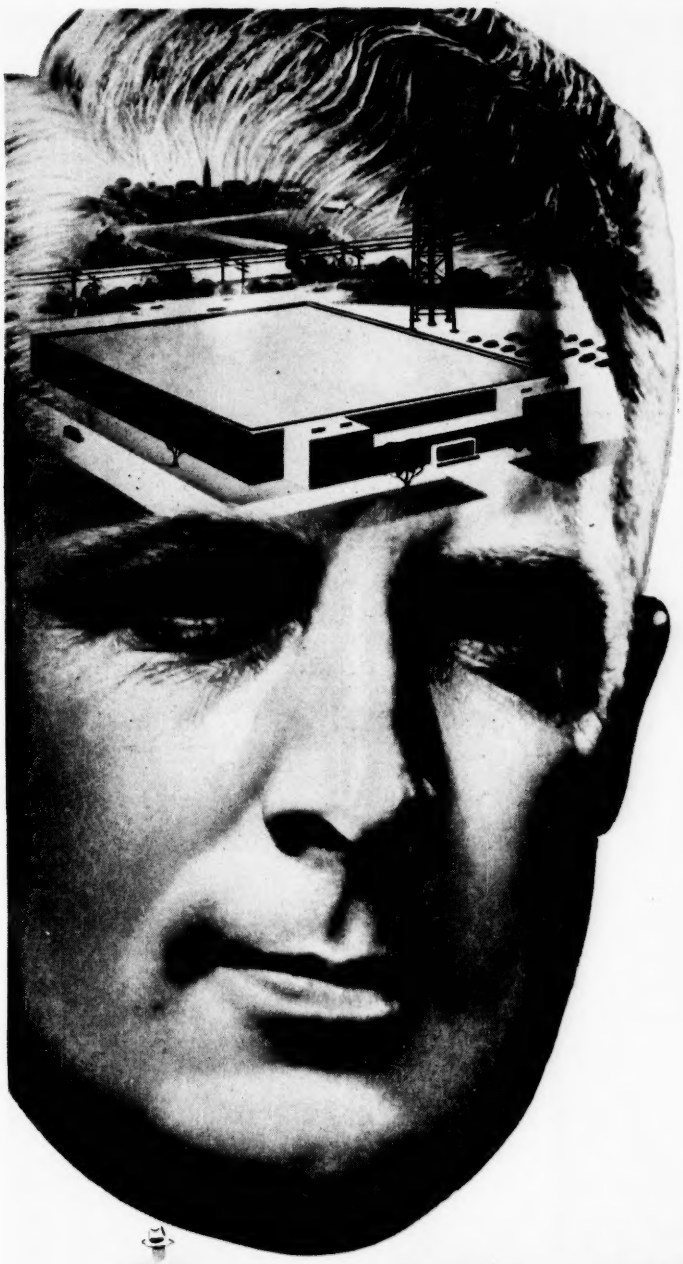
(*Continued on page* 22)

RFC In Jeopardy. The Reconstruction Finance Corp. may finally be on the way out. In the last session of Congress, many members who wanted to abolish the RFC were dissuaded, on the grounds that it was needed to help small businessmen during the defense build-up. With mobilization now leveling off, that argument has lost much of its force. Virginia's Senator Byrd, who is leading the assault against RFC, has lined up many supporters in the Senate and House. He indicates that he will seek an early show-down on whether to put the controversial agency into liquidation. The RFC is a needless temptation and invitation to corruption.

Vulnerable. The two big labor organizations now have new leaders. The more militant of these has a more militant leader; Walter Reuther is a strong believer in labor's political action. What Mr. Reuther and his A. F. of L. counterpart, George Meany, do in their actual union leadership will have far more to do with the nature of our future labor laws than what they attempt in political action.

The men who shaped our anti-trust laws were not the politicians in Washington. Those laws were created by the men who did certain things that made the anti-trust laws necessary. Now the unions have come to have more power than the most ambitious industrial barons ever possessed; none of these ever had the power to shut down the entire steel industry or to close the nation's coal mines. Because of the awesome power now lawfully held by unions, the new labor laws will be shaped by what the labor unions now do under their new leadership. The new leaders if they are to best serve their own cause will be wise to adjust to the new political climate.

Why Government? James Madison, the father of the Constitution, once said: "If men were angels, no government would be necessary." And he further stated that our government is based on "the capacity of mankind for self-government"—in other words, upon the ability of each man to control and govern himself according to the commandments of his Creator. As men lose the power and the desire for self-control and self-reliance under God, government moves in to take up the slack. One hundred years before the Declaration of Independence was written, William Penn said that the people who will not be governed by God will be ruled by tyrants. This was true in Penn's time, and it is true in our own time. The growth of government evidences the shrinkage of the American people in their capacity and in their desire to control and govern themselves. It is unfortunate that we regard the growth of government as "progressive liberalism" and the so-called, "natural evolution of the democratic process." This is the great error that has fabricated the fog which causes our confusion. This is the error that interrupts the peaceful process of American production and confounds our purpose in fighting the Communists at home and abroad.—*Clarence Manion.*



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Whether your plans call for a small plant or a large production center, a small office or a district headquarters, you'll find an ideal location in Southern City, U.S.A.

Growing markets, capable employees, ample electric power at reasonable rates and excellent living conditions in a mild, pleasant climate are just a few of the advantages Southern City offers industry.

And in our business of supplying power to thousands of businesses and industrial plants of all kinds—many similar to yours—we've gained a first-hand knowledge of *your* problems and requirements.

Let us save you time and expense in finding the right location to fill your particular needs.

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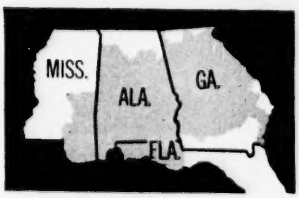

This is Southern City, U.S.A. our way of expressing as a unit the vast Southeast area served by the four associated electric power companies in The Southern Company System.

The area served by the following companies:

ALABAMA POWER COMPANY,
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GEORGIA POWER COMPANY,
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GULF POWER COMPANY,
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THE SOUTHERN COMPANY,
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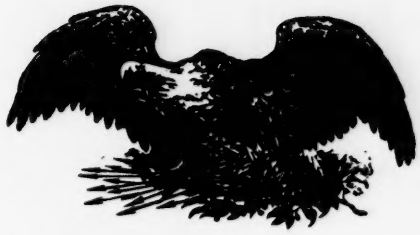
For detailed facts write

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT DIVISION

Alabama Power Company

Birmingham 2, Alabama



"What Enriches the South Enriches the Nation"

It Must Be Done

The enormity of the job that faces the Eisenhower administration and the new Republican Congress is beyond the scope of human imagination. They must bring order out of the chaos that has been compounding for twenty years, overhaul, replace or scrap almost every existing piece of governmental machinery and revitalize with a spirit of Americanism the personnel who make the wheels go-round.

The magnitude of the job to be done is shown in a recent survey* which found the Government now consists of 2,055 major units of administration. The vast jungle of federal bureaucracy contains 12 departments, 9 agencies, 19 commissions, 28 administrations, 594 offices of this or that, 21 types of corporations, 125 services of or for something, 110 bureaus, 645 divisions, 25 branches, 51 boards and 416 miscellaneous missions, authorities, commands, projects, systems, etc.

The Republican Party is firmly pledged to a thorough and realistic reorganization of the Washington mess and advance signs indicate that its leaders will undertake the job zealously and with sincere enthusiasm. They undoubtedly realize that a complete house cleaning of the sprawling bureaucracy, military as well as civil, will result in the economy necessary to achieve a balanced budget and a future reduction of taxes.

No miracle will be accomplished on January 20th, or February 20th or even by next December 20th but it is our hope and conviction that a priority list of the most urgent reorganization jobs will be promptly made and that these will be put into effect one by one at the earliest possible moment.

Since it began to expose the folly and extravagance of the New Deal in the mid 1930's, MANUFACTURERS RECORD has campaigned tirelessly for mental and financial honesty in our public servants and efficiency in the conduct of our national affairs. Like Senator Byrd of Virginia, for many years our voice was lost in the wilderness of profligacy and confusion.

All that the Eisenhower election has won for the American people is another chance to prove that they have the vigilance and ability to remain a free people. They must eternally resist centralization of political and economic power, demand an honest currency and federal solvency, and strive for government economy and lower taxes. But above all else they must prove to themselves and to the world that individual enterprise by free men not only keeps them free but progressively prosperous.

*Figures courtesy U. S. Chamber of Commerce.

U. N. Validates rights of members to nationalize wealth and resources

But failure to protect interests of investors provokes sharp criticisms and warnings.

By Robert S. Byfield
Financial Editor

IT was Sunday, the twenty-first of December 1952. There had been a day-long downpour with cold, raw winds ushering in Winter to the New York metropolitan area. Inside the magnificent new United Nations Assembly Hall on the East River it was warm and pleasant. The 411th plenary meeting of the United Nations, the last before a two-month recess, had been in continuous session since 3:40 P.M. except for an hour and twenty-five minutes time out for supper. There had been much debate and many roll calls on a multiplicity of subjects. Then about 10:30 P.M. the President of the Assembly, Mr. Lester B. Pearson of Canada announced: "We come now to resolution VI; the right to exploit freely natural wealth and resources to which an amendment has been submitted by the delegation of India in document A/L 143." Sounds innocuous, doesn't it? We looked back at the visitors' gallery which still contained a liberal sprinkling of occupants, mostly young people, who were perhaps from out-of-town or college students there to observe the "World's Town Meeting" in action. It had been crowded earlier in the afternoon, but there had been much routine accompanied by the customary parliamentary mumbo-jumbo and a combination of boredom and the lateness of the hour had created many empty seats. The press section was largely deserted, but it must be remembered that correspondents can usually have the proceedings piped right into their offices in the Secretariat Building if they choose. Yet we wondered how many of the public spectators or even of the members of the press had a full realization of the history, implications, significance and importance of the matter which Mr. Pearson had called up for a vote. For despite its concealment behind legal verbiage here was the highly controversial resolution affirming the right of any country to nationalize an enterprise within its borders but without any specific reference to or mention of compensation to investors thereby affected.

Lest there be any doubt about it, here is the exact text of the resolution as passed a little after 11 P.M. that night:

"THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Bearing in mind the need for encouraging the under-developed countries in the proper use and exploitation of their natural wealth and resources,

Considering that the economic development of the under-developed countries is one of the fundamental requisites for the strengthening of universal peace,

Remembering that the right of peoples freely to use and exploit their national wealth and resources is inherent in their sovereignty and is in accordance with the Purposes and Principles of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. Recommends all Member States, in the exercise of their right freely to use and exploit their national wealth and resources wherever deemed desirable by them for their own progress and economic development, to have due regard, consistently with their sovereignty, to the need for MAINTAINING THE FLOW OF CAPITAL IN CONDITIONS OF SECURITY, mutual confidence and economic co-operation between nations.

2. Further recommends that all Member States to refrain from acts, direct or indirect, designed to impede the exercise of the sovereignty of any State over its natural resources."

The Indian amendment substituted the 9 words capitalized in operative paragraph 1 above for the words "the maintenance of." It was passed 39 votes to 5 with 16 abstentions. The Soviet Bloc comprised the noes. The abstentions included the U.S. the U.K. and interestingly enough two Latin American countries, Cuba and Peru. The resolution in final form passed 36 to 4 with 20 abstentions. Here the noes included besides the U.S., the U.K., South Africa and New Zealand. The Soviet Bloc naturally voted in the affirmative. The following so-called under-developed countries it should be noted abstained: Cuba, Haiti, Israel, Nicaragua, Peru, Philippines, Turkey and Venezuela. Other abstentions comprised Australia, Belgium, Canada, China, Denmark, France, Greece, Iceland, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway and Sweden.

But let us turn back the page of history a little. A diplomatic defeat of this proportion to the United States which has prided itself as the most generous and altruistic nation of modern times did not just happen. True, the resolution known technically in the U.N. as the Joint Uruguayan-Bolivian Draft Resolution had been fully explained by the Bolivian and Uruguayan delegates prior to the polling of the Assembly. It had comprised part of the report of the Second Committee (Economic and Financial) which had been published on December 18 at the time of submission to the General Assembly. In that Committee it had been fully debated during December by 39 speakers, including some repeaters. The U. S. Delegate, Dr. Isador Lubin, had offered four amendments which were eventually rejected, including the following:

". . . that countries deciding to develop their natural wealth and resources should refrain from taking action contrary to the applicable principles of international law and practice and to the provisions of international agreements, against the rights or interests of nationals of other Member States in the enterprise, skills, capital, arts or technology which they have supplied."

The resolution as a whole, ex of course the U. S. amendment was passed 31 to 1 (U.S.) with 19 abstentions. We, practically the only country still having investment capital to send abroad, were thereby isolated. The one remaining blood bank still able to give transfusions to anaemic economies was smashed or at least seriously damaged.

It is largely for the record that we cite these happenings and facts here while they are still fresh in our memory. Both after the votes in the Second Committee on December 11 and in the Plenary on December 21, many delegates rose to "explain their votes." In the former instance there were 24 speakers and in the latter 10 including, of course, Dr. Lubin of the U. S. delegation who attacked the resolution as one-sided and ill balanced. The rights of private investors and the responsibilities of governments to private investors were ignored, he stated. There was no mention of compensation or reimbursement in the event of nationalization. He, as well as Mr. Selwyn Lloyd of the United Kingdom, Mr. Stahl of Sweden, Mr. Jonker of the Netherlands, Mr. Madrigal of the Philippines and Mr. Perry of New Zealand reminded the delegates that passage of the resolution would deter and adversely affect the flow of foreign private capital into the under-developed countries and thereby defeat one of the most important objectives of the United Nations in the economic field.

In our opinion the passage of the resolution was unnecessary, unfair to those corporate and individual investors who have risked their capital abroad and played right into the hands of the conspirators in the Kremlin. When, on December 10, Mr. Arkadyev, delegate of the Soviet Union in the Second Committee said simply that he would support the draft resolution he uttered one of the world's greatest understatements, for its passage would benefit no government but his own.

The action of the General Assembly was deliberate, premeditated and in no sense capricious. Prior to the final vote

(Continued on page 50)

First large plant built on sand nearing completion in Florida

THE first large plant in the United States to be constructed on sand compacted by Vibroflotation will be completed early in 1953 at Bonnie, Fla., for the International Minerals and Chemical Corp. of Chicago by The Rust Engineering Company, of Pittsburgh and Birmingham, the two companies announce.

A savings of one-quarter million dollars was achieved by the method which enabled the Bonnie Phosphate Chemicals Plant to be constructed on dry wasteland sands with no support other than the sand itself. The entire plant will cost $12,000,000.

Key to the new practice of building on sand is a sand compaction process called Vibroflotation which The Rust Engineering Company has been franchised to handle by its inventor, Sergey Steuerman, New York City.

Success of this new "foundation" concept may well mark a milestone on the path to greater use of hitherto economically unattractive sand areas such as river basins, shorelines, and deserts for industrial plant building, the companies concerned believe.

International Minerals chose the barren plant site near Mulberry, and about eight miles from Bartow, Fla., because of its proximity to the Bone Valley Gravel from which it recovers phosphate.

The companies faced a foundation problem at this site since its soil must support not only heavy structures but take shock and vibratory conditions without settlement (which would be highly damaging to the process buildings with their maze of piping and chemical apparatus).

Soil studies showed the site was underlain with an uncertain base of loose sand, a "sandy matrix stratum," and a third layer of compressible sand and gravelly clay, to a depth of some 60 feet before reaching a suitable bearing strata.

Rust engineers suggested the use of Vibroflotation for sand compaction, since pilings would be substantially more expensive and might give less stable support. The process was begun after thorough tests and independent reports of soils and engineering authorities confirmed and endorsed the original recommendation for its use.

The Vibroflotation process increases the relative density of sandy soil through a shaking and pushing process that packs the sand grains more closely and tightly together and reduces the voids or empty spaces between the particles. A much more solid sand mass results.

The device used, called a Vibroflot, consists of a tube which is vibrated by an electrically driven eccentric inside it. A 10-ton centrifugal force is produced. This apparatus is attached to a follow-up pipe which houses required water and electric lines.

In operation the Vibroflot is suspended from a crane and guided by vertical wooden leads. Vibrating at full speed, it is lowered into the sand while a water jet at its tip forms a saturated sand mass or temporary "quick sand" condition, into which the vibrator rapidly sinks.

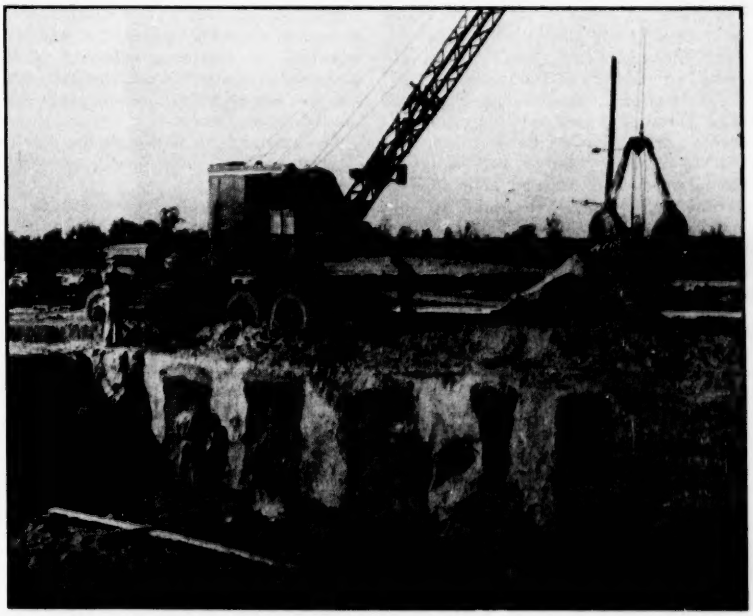
Lowered to an average depth of 13 feet at Bonnie, the device by its vibrating action pounds the sand surrounding it into a tighter mass on all sides. Fresh sand is shoveled in from above to fill the extra space created by this compaction.

The vibrator is withdrawn in one-foot stages, being run at each until the sand is packed as solidly as practical at each stage. An average of 2½ cu. yards of fresh additional sand is added by the time it is fully withdrawn. The result is a tightly compacted, sand column about eight to ten feet in diameter. The columns are pounded in pre-determined overlapping pattern with about eight feet between centers. The pattern greatly strengthens the compaction results which give a relative density of 70 to 100%—more than enough for high or very high bearing capacity.

The complete compaction at Bonnie Plant took two crews 160 days for some 3,350 compactions. Results show, after six months, that one of the first structures completed, the phosphate storage building, has experienced no measurable settlement. Advance estimates had allowed for a maximum settlement here on the order of one inch.

Vibrating end of Vibroflot. A rapidly revolving eccentric shaft in lower half generates the force that produces the necessary vibrations.

Rust Engineering sees a future for this technique in construction of earth dams, cofferdams, levees, and airport construction in sandy areas, as well as heavy industrial plants with vibrating equipment. Another special use is in water retaining dams and underwater structures where Vibroflotation concrete can create unusually tight structures.



Test pit in area compacted by vibraflotation clearly shows how the original loose sand is compacted in a horizontal direction and replaced by clean white sand, also compacted horizontally as vibroflot is extracted from soil.

Gov. Robert F. Kennon (center) smiles approvingly at the industrial promotion kit presented to nearly 400 guests at a dinner meeting held last month in New Orleans. Looking over his shoulder (L to R) are: E. B. Stern, Sr., civic leader, S. L. Drum, New Orleans Public Service, E. D. Conner, Commerce & Industry Dept. official and T. V. Houser, Sears, Roebuck official.

Louisiana's Industrial Promotion Program moves into high gear

As 1952 ended the state of Louisiana was right on schedule in its blueprint for industrial and business development.

In November the state's voters approved an "Industrial Inducement Plan," a constitutional amendment that will allow parishes (counties) and communities to vote industrial bond issues.

In December close to 400 Louisiana businessmen, bankers and civic leaders attended a two-day conference in New Orleans to hear policy makers of a giant retail concern outline how the state might increase its manufacturing and sales to their company.

This month Louisiana opens a huge display and temporary offices at a New York bank to tell eastern industrialists the advantages of locating a manufacturing plant in Louisiana.

Behind all three operations is the Department of Commerce and Industry, the state's official travel and industrial promotion agency, and the department's directors, the State Board of Commerce and Industry.

Big, hearty Elmer D. Conner as executive director spearheads the Louisiana industrial promotion. The board of 12 Louisiana businessmen is headed by Ernest D. Wilson of Baton Rouge, president of the steel fabricating firm of Dunham-Wilson.

Mr. Conner, appointed department director in May by incoming Governor Robert F. Kennon, started the industrial schedule by obtaining approval of the proposed industrial financing plan during the Legislature's meeting last summer at Baton Rouge.

The amendment, passed at the general election on November 4, will work like this:

Interested manufacturers will be investigated by Commerce and Industry for the State Bond and Tax Board, both of whom must approve "any proposed contract between such parish, ward or municipality and industry enterprise to be aided, encouraged or benefited." The new plant must also have the approval of any similar and directly competing industries in the area.

The bond issue, if approved by the area's voters, may not be sold for less than par or bear interest greater than six per cent, cannot run longer than 25 years nor exceed 20 per cent of the assessed value of the area's taxable property.

Revenue received from the industry under the contract is placed in a sinking fund to pay off the bonds.

Even before the amendment was approved a northern pharmaceutical concern wrote Commerce and Industry, said they were considering moving South, outlined their requirements for a branch plant, and indicated that the plan might be a deciding factor in their establishing a plant in Louisiana.

Said Elmer Conner recently, "The big companies—those that put up multi-million dollar properties in New Orleans, Lake Charles and here in Baton Rouge—can pretty much take care of themselves. Our interest is in spotting smaller plants with maybe $250,000 to $1,000,000 of investment all around the state. Then the smaller communities won't have to depend on farming for a living."

He believes that the "Industrial Inducement Plan" is a completely practical way by which a community can show its attitude to newcomers, both as industrialists and people. Mr. Conner pointed out that in Mississippi, which through its similar BAWI plan since 1936 has secured approximately 70 plants valued at $19 million, some industries requested a bond issue election not for its financial aid but as an indication of a community's attitude.

"On a statewide level," Mr. Conner said, "Louisiana has already indicated its friendliness to industry by our Ten-Year Tax Exemption Plan, through which since war's end more than $800,000,000 worth of new manufacturing facilities have been exempted from state and local ad valorem taxes for a ten-year period. With the creation of the Industry Inducement Plan, communities throughout the state can show their friendly attitudes toward new industries by voting bond issues to aid new or expanding manufacturers in their areas."

The same idea was pointed out at the December meeting in New Orleans by T. V. Houser, vice-chairman of the board, Sears, Roebuck and Company. At a dinner attended by nearly 400 Louisiana businessmen and civic leaders, Mr. Houser said, "The State of Louisiana has taken a very important step in making it possible for communities to encourage the establishment and expansion of manufacturing operations throughout the state. Some people oppose this practice and I suppose it was controversial here to a degree. Whatever one may think of the plan from a theoretical viewpoint, it seems from our observation to be successful in a down-to-earth practical way. If we believe in a competitive free society I am not sure there cannot be competition between communities."

Mr. Houser was in New Orleans with other Sears, Roebuck officials to discuss increasing his company's purchases in Louisiana. The dinner meeting, held December 16, and the next day's conferences with Sears, Roebuck merchandising and merchandising development officials, were sponsored by the Department of Commerce and Industry.

Highlights of Mr. Houser's speech:

"One is struck by the conclusion that in proportion to population, buying power is highest where there is a good balance between agricultural products and industrial production. . . . In the in-

terest of helping achieve a better balance between industry and agriculture, and between our purchases and our sales, we are interested in the establishment of industries to serve us in certain states. . .

". . . we have helped in many ways to spread our purchases into all states, and have encouraged the building and expanding of factories in smaller towns to serve us. The State of Mississippi adopted its BAWI plan in the middle 1930's, so I thought a review of results there would be of value.

"In 1935, Sears purchases from sources located in Mississippi were under $3 million at selling value, or less than one-half of Sears' sales within the state. In 1951, the purchase figure grew to $63 million, slightly over double the amount of sales within the state. These purchases were made from some 33 manufacturers, but over three-fourths of the purchases were from five primary regional and national sources established as a result of the policies just described. Today our purchases in Louisiana are less than $4 million, against sales of $45 million, or about 8%. To summarize—from 1935 to 1951, our sales in Mississippi grew from $6 million to $31 million, and purchases from $3 million to $63 million. In Louisiana, sales grew from $7 million in 1935 to $45 million in 1951, but purchases increased only $3 million.

"I am sure there has been no basic reason for this disparity over this period other than the encouragement given industry in your neighboring state. . .

"We helped establish a garment plant in a little town, Rutherford, Tenn., in 1941. This has grown to the point of employing 321 people. I recently checked on the general economic effect of this industrial development in that county. I compared it with an adjoining county quite similar in every respect, except not having such an industry. Here is what has happened:

"An increase of 154% in the number of tractors in the Rutherford county in five years, compared with 65% in the other county; 190% of the farms having electricity compared with 123% in the other county; increase in electric consumption per resident 138% against 84%; 22% more farms compared with a 5% decrease in number of farms in the other county. The industrial county developed a livestock type of farming to a greater degree; and more banks, more schools, more churches, more stores, more auto agencies, implement dealers, service stations, and all the rest that goes with an expanding economy. Real estate, both commercial and residential, which was comparable between the two counties ten years earlier, now is valued at 50% greater in the industrial county than in the other. There has not been a foreclosure nor dispossession in the county since this industry came.

"The community benefits when an industrial payroll comes to town, because a strictly agricultural community can support only a limited number of people. But industry can utilize many more and thus tends to keep the younger generation in the area.

"The knowledge of production is wide-spread, widely dispersed, and growing constantly in every area to make it more self-sufficient. Every country recognizes this development as a way to improve the well-being of its citizens, and I mention all this to show that your state is merely acting in harmony with basic economic laws, which are affecting the whole post-war business world.

"Generally speaking, Sears does not want to be a casual in-and-out, arms-length trader type of buyer. We are concerned with a manufacturer's well-being—we want a continuing relationship—we want him to be successful as a result of his dealings with us, and we want him to use some of his profits, as he goes along, to constantly reinvest in the business in the form of improved equipment and facilities, and share the economies with us."

Other observations by the Sears vice-chairman:

In certain kinds of manufacturing operations a relatively small plant can be just as efficient as one three or four times larger.

The movement of manufacturing operations from large cities to smaller should be encouraged.

Few people seem to realize industry can play an extremely important part in providing the local buying power to purchase the products of an improved type of agriculture.

The constantly rising cost of transportation, the technical ability to make the small plant efficient, the constant demand of workers for better living, the need for an improved agriculture and conservation of soil—all combine to promote decentralization of manufacturing operations.

One danger in development of small town industry is a possible reduction of self-sufficiency in local food production. If local food production is not developed to supply the increased buying power the industrial payroll made available the immediate community does not share in the prosperity.

The benefits of small town production efficiency should not be swallowed up in high distribution costs.

In a press conference aboard the Port of New Orleans yacht "Good Neighbor," Mr. Houser said the Louisiana meeting was the first time Sears had participated in a large meeting of the type held last month. Before the company had pinpointed its development efforts to one manufacturer or one community, he said.

On Louisiana's calendar for industrial promotion this month is a large display and personal contact with eastern industrialists in New York. Prominent Louisiana business and civic leaders will spend three weeks in New York at a large New York bank which has offered offices and exhibit space to the state.

The Louisiana leaders will be headed by Governor Kennon and Elmer Conner, who last month outlined his ideas for the New York promotion and conferences.

"We know that Louisiana has what industry needs; the deep water ports, plenty of cheap raw materials like gas, petroleum, sulphur, salt and water, a good labor supply and our tax exemption plan. But too many people in the rest of the United States haven't heard our story yet. The industrial giants, such as our new $150 million Kaiser aluminum plant at New Orleans, know Louisiana's potential because they have to know before risking millions of dollars at a new location. The small manufacturer wants to know too, but often he doesn't have the facilities to find out, or the engineers free to make lengthy studies. We're going to New York to invite him to talk to us up there, and we will probably go to other areas later. We aren't going to make any glowing promises, because it would be like bringing coals to Newcastle. We are going to bring new industries to Louisiana and expand our business economy because we know both our state and the businessman will profit by his operations in Louisiana. It's as simple as that."

Louisiana, in short, expects to keep rolling along right on schedule as the South comes into its industrial own.

Germanium Found In Coal Seams

The quarterly publication of *Bituminous Coal Research*, the coal industry's cooperative research agency, says there is a new prospecting rush on in coal mines for a metal as valuable as gold. The metal is germanium and it has been discovered in bituminous coal seams.

Germanium is the very scarce metal that has become famous as the basic part of the transistor, the new and tiny substitute for the vacuum tube of electronics. Germanium's peculiar electrical properties enable it to conduct electricity either by positive charges, or by negative charges, depending on what impurities are added to it.

The *BCR* magazine says germanium may make possible that mythical wrist-watch size, two-way radio; and a personal radio running indefinitely on one set of batteries. It will also reduce the size, the cost and the upkeep of hearing aids. The germanium transistor will cut the mechanical brains—the room-size computers—down to the bulk of an office desk. And those are only a few of its many and revolutionary applications.

All of these things are in the future, the article goes on. But when the technique of mass-producing transistors is perfected, coal will probably be a major source of the germanium needed. For the bottom and top three inches of many coal seams are rich sources of this rare metal. And by "rich" in this case is meant barely more than a trace. After these top or bottom three inches are burned under controlled, low temperatures, the ashes contain about one-third of one per cent germanium. And, the article adds, the coal industry is busy aiding the search for this metal.

South Paces Nation in Capital Investment

By Caldwell R. Walker
Editor, Business Trends

SINCE 1949, investment in land, plant, and industrial equipment in the United States has increased in value from $217 billion to over $290 billion.

During the same period, investment in Southern plant and industrial property increased from $61 billion to $83 billion.

Percentagewise the South holds a very slight edge over the Nation as a whole, but the margin is so small as to be of little significance.

The South's percentage gain stands at a little less than 36 per cent; that of the Nation at a little over 35 per cent.

The real significance in the situation lies in the fact that this is the first prosperous period in the history of the country in which the South has been able to hold its own in industrial growth, to say nothing of making any kind of gain at all.

Past gains which the South has been able to chalk up against the national average have been largely the results of recessions in which the national economy lost ground faster than the South.

The current situation offers important implications, all centering around evidence that the South, as a region, has taken on a definite and positive position in the economic rivalry of the Nation.

It is not to say by any means that the South has arrived at complete economic maturity.

Many facts prove this to be untrue.

The South, with its one third of national population, still provides but one fourth of the Nation's volume of business, including farms and all.

The South's manufacturing turn out still represents less than 25 per cent of the Nation's total.

In every category of national business the South still lags behind the national average.

But the handwriting on the wall is unmistakable.

The 16 Southern states are watching the dawn of a new day—a time not far ahead when the aforesaid inequities will be wiped out.

The results presented here come from preliminary studies being made for the 1953 Blue Book of Southern Progress, to be issued shortly.

Data are still incomplete and are subject to minor change as verification processes proceed, but final results will vary to no great extent.

In considering the tables that follow, it should also be borne in mind that the data are based upon analysis of financial reports of representative companies, and therefore represent "book values."

Such book values are not always entirely uniform in concept, and the figures derived therefrom can be accepted only upon a very broad scale.

VALUE OF ACTIVE PLANT AND EQUIPMENT—1952 & 1949

($ billions)

Farms

State	1952	1949	% Gain
Ala.	$1,120	$770	45
Ark.	1,290	890	45
D. C.	—	—	—
Fla.	960	680	41
Ga.	1,230	860	43
Ky.	1,760	1,290	37
La.	1,010	670	50
Md.	610	430	42
Miss.	1,280	870	47
Mo.	2,590	1,888	37
N. C.	2,080	1,430	45
Okla.	2,150	1,480	45
S. C.	890	610	45
Tenn.	1,630	1,150	41
Tex.	7,490	5,160	45
Va.	1,430	1,072	33
W. Va.	530	410	29
South	28,050	19,660	43
All Other States	58,740	41,050	43
United States	86,790	60,710	43

Utilities

State	1952	1949	% Gain
Ala.	$880	$710	24
Ark.	540	450	20
D. C.	500	380	31
Fla.	1,140	890	28
Ga.	1,180	930	26
Ky.	1,000	700	42
La.	1,350	1,040	29
Md.	1,230	910	35
Miss.	470	410	15
Mo.	2,160	1,590	35
N. C.	1,180	800	47
Okla.	840	700	20
S. C.	450	350	28
Tenn.	1,010	800	26
Tex.	3,670	3,020	21
Va.	1,380	1,000	38
W. Va.	910	750	21
South	19,890	15,430	29
All Other States	49,910	37,170	34
United States	69,800	52,600	32

Mines & Construction

State	1952	1949	% Gain
Ala.	$162	$107	51
Ark.	152	90	69
D. C.	36	15	140
Fla.	137	80	71
Ga.	87	43	102
Ky.	340	247	37
La.	826	726	13
Md.	90	50	80
Miss.	134	78	71
Mo.	152	95	60
N. C.	95	40	137
Okla.	694	631	10
S. C.	58	22	163
Tenn.	108	53	103
Tex.	3,265	2,741	19
Va.	161	95	69
W. Va.	625	446	40
South	7,132	5,559	28
All Other States	8,208	6,499	26
United States	15,340	12,058	27

Finance & Real Estate

State	1952	1949	% Gain
Ala.	$370	$220	68
Ark.	170	90	89
D. C.	480	290	65
Fla.	650	565	15
Ga.	530	410	29
Ky.	320	170	88
La.	420	230	82
Md.	650	380	71
Miss.	130	70	85
Mo.	1,140	810	40
N. C.	470	280	68
Okla.	380	220	72
S. C.	190	100	90
Tenn.	530	390	36
Tex.	1,630	950	71
Va.	580	365	58
W. Va.	210	120	75
South	8,850	5,660	56
All Other States	29,450	20,640	42
United States	38,300	26,300	46

Manufacturing

State	1952	1949	% Gain
Ala.	$660	$470	40
Ark.	220	160	37
D. C.	40	30	33
Fla.	230	170	35
Ga.	580	410	41
Ky.	390	290	34
La.	820	610	34
Md.	710	520	36
Miss.	180	130	38
Mo.	900	660	36
N. C.	810	560	44
Okla.	420	320	31
S. C.	430	310	38
Tenn.	680	520	31
Tex.	2,270	1,710	33
Va.	610	430	41
W. Va.	510	360	41
South	10,460	7,660	36
All Other States	37,340	27,840	34
United States	47,800	35,500	35

Trade & Service

State	1952	1949	% Gain
Ala.	$366	$330	11
Ark.	220	196	12
D. C.	332	261	27
Fla.	545	489	11
Ga.	546	481	13
Ky.	412	343	20
La.	410	354	16
Md.	499	411	9
Miss.	213	190	12
Mo.	1,011	897	12
N. C.	552	491	12
Okla.	382	347	10
S. C.	264	219	20
Tenn.	543	486	11
Tex.	1,614	1,412	14
Va.	500	438	14
W. Va.	267	234	14
South	8,676	7,579	14
All Other States	25,036	22,609	10
United States	33,712	30,188	11

The South's best gains appear to have been made in the fields of Finance & Real Estate and Trade & Service.

Basically, however, these industries do little more than reflect the results of the region's economy as a whole.

Tyler, Texas

New appliance plant highlights drive for industrial prominence

GENERAL Electric's plans to build in 1953 an $8,000,000 new small appliances plant in Tyler has placed this city in the forefront of industrial growth in East Texas.

The G. E. plant will employ up to 2,000 persons, ultimately adding $5,000,000, annually to Tyler's present $15,382,679 wages paid by the city's 106 major industrial plants.

The vigor of this "City of Roses" industrial growth is seen in the fact that 12 new industries located in Tyler in 1952, employing 380 persons who will earn a total of $972,000. Fourteen of the 106 firms surveyed plan floor space expansions which will give work to 711 more persons.

This growth has resulted without the benefit of a single large prime war mobilization contract or military activity.

The Chamber of Commerce credits the Tyler Industrial Foundation, Inc., a non-profit, non-dividended corporation set up in May, 1945, with contributing materially to the city's industrial expansion.

Russell Cantwell, executive vice president of the Chamber, says major factors in Tyler's industrial growth are unlimited water supply, dependable low rate natural gas, abundance of electric power at attractive rates, excellent rail, highway and freight transportation, ample supply of American born labor and good labor relations, and a well-balanced city, including good schools, churches, parks, recreation and beautiful homes.

Location of diversified industry in this area, he pointed out, is also due to the fact that within a radius of 200 airline miles of the city are concentrated 6,119,610 people or 42.1 per cent of the population of Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas. This permits advantages in transportation and markets.

Since World War II, this once placid agricultural and rose growing city, has made strides industry-wise. Since 1945, these strides have been taken in seven-league boots, and each new industry has fitted itself into the city's pattern of diversified production.

A mid-December survey of 106 firms by the Chamber of Commerce bring out the following facts:

A 307 per cent increase in industrial employment—from 1956 in January 1945 to 6003 in 1952.

Twelve new industries located in Tyler in 1952.

A total of 57 industries in the survey have started here since 1945, increasing the number by 216 per cent over 1945.

An annual industrial payroll of $15,382,679 from the 106 firms surveyed.

A total of more than 150 processing and manufacturing plants located in the immediate Tyler area.

These figures did not include the Cotton Belt Railroad, which this year has paid its approximately 1,000 Tyler employes a total of $4,317,332.

They also exclude the privately-owned utilities—gas, electricity and telephones—which employ 421 persons on a payroll of $1,334,244 in 1952.

The city's famous rose-growing and processing industry, which brings in $8,000,000 to $10,000,000 annually and furnishes employment to a minimum of 2,500 workers during peak periods is not covered by the figures.

Additionally, Tyler is the home of more than 22 per cent of the offices for oil operations in the entire East Texas oil field. The city has 275 offices and businesses dealing in oil exploration, development, production and servicing and allied fields. Estimated employment is 3,500 to 4,000. Twenty-one of these are major oil company offices. Others are independents and allied and servicing types of businesses.

Distributive, wholesale and servicing businesses in oil fields were left out of the survey. Most of these have developed here because of the growth of industry.

This trend toward industrialization has had its effects on the city's population. The Chamber of Commerce estimates city-limits population now at 45,000. The 1950 official census was 38,968.

The 12 new industrial concerns locating in Tyler during 1952 presently employ 380 persons with a combined payroll of $972,000 are:

Allied Chain Link Fence Company, manufacturing fabricated gates and erecting fences.

Cal-Textile Manufacturing Company, making glass fiber and canvas shelter houses, truck covers and canvas and wood products.

Glauber of Texas, manufacturing finished plumbing fittings and supplies.

J. Haynes Match Plate Company, makers of experimental castings for foundries. It is one of only three such plants in the nation.

Leader Furniture Manufacturing Company, making custom built upholstered furniture and bedroom suites.

Midwest Pottery Company, making table and floor lamps, shades, electric clock bases and assemblies.

Park Manufacturing Company, making metal parts, castings and forgings.

Rubin Glass Company, fabricating and installing glass, glass blocks and aluminum door framings.

(*Continued on page* 50)

"I'm taking up an office collection! I'm collecting employees that work in my office!"

1—One of the ranges in the upper 'Glades district near Okeechobee, Fla., where palmetto, the raw material for fine brooms grows in profusion.

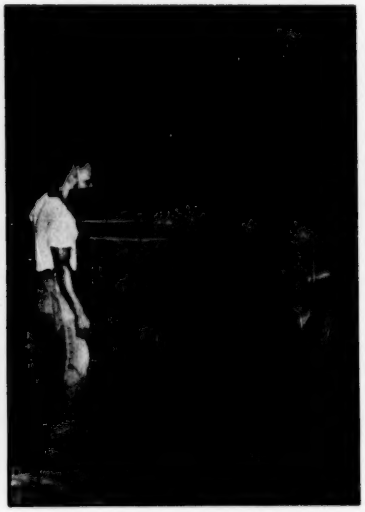
2—A palmetto bud 4 or 5 years old feels the bud-cutter's axe.

5—The tightly formed heads of the buds are opened by running them through a hackler. This separates fibres.

Palmetto Fibre

Florida's Little Known Big Industry of the 'Glades Ranges

BACK in the upper Everglades cattle ranges around the northern end of Lake Okeechobee, so far from a main road that, as one native Floridian put it, "God couldn't find me on Judgment Day," there's a little known big business operation which is charged with romance so often forgotten in today's mad scramble for output, sales and dollars. It's the raw material operation which precedes the annual manufacture of hundreds of



6—Wet-hackled fibre is dried in ovens for 24 hours

7—Dry hackling comes next. This cleans out any pith or meal which has clung to fibre strands, before they are graded for length and short strands separated.

3—A big truck loaded with buds that have been picked up on the range arrives at the rail yard where cargo is transferred by the driver.

4—At the plant buds go directly to cooking vats in which they are boiled for 70 hours and softened before they go into a hackling machine.

thousands of palmetto fibre filled brushes; it's the cutting, trimming and hauling to transportation of countless palmetto or Sabal Palm "buds" from the "hammocks" which dot as far as the eye can see, these vast, wild tracts of virgin rangeland.

The processing of palmetto fibre for brush manufacture is a typically American industry. It typifies the ingenuity, dogged perseverance and pioneering effort which has been required in so many of our great industries, to develop methods and machinery to perform processes for which there were no precedents —no successful, established methods of procedure.

Back in 1881, the late J. K. Robinson, then a director in the Diamond Match Company, in his search for a material which might be used as a substitute for wood, experimented with the fibre of Florida's apparently inexhaustible supply of palmetto. Experiment proved that palmetto fibre was much too supple, flexible and resilient for practical use as a wood substitute. This exceptional resiliency however, made this fibre in his estimation, an admirable filling material for brushes and sweeps—all of which in those days, were laboriously tufted by hand. Using his home-processed, hand-combed fibre as a sample, he tried to sell palmetto to brush manufacturers. They wouldn't even give it a trial; they were well satisfied with the pig bristle, horsehair and broom-corn with which they were accustomed to work. Mr. Robinson was so thoroughly convinced that he had discovered in palmetto fibre, a filling material which was as good or better than anything then on the market—he was so confident in the fibre's inherent toughness, resiliency, snap and throw which made quick work of a hard sweeping job —that he decided to start a brush manufacturing business of his own using palmetto fibre exclusively.

He had to work out his own methods of gathering the raw materials and devise processes for extracting the tough fibres, cleaning them thoroughly, drying them, conditioning them for bending and stapling into wooden brush blocks. Proof of his ingenuity, determination and fundamental American enterprise is the fact that this little company which he started and based upon his faith in palmetto fibre, has now become one of the largest manufacturers of brushes in the world. Because of his fibre's toughness and ability to perform extra hard work, he named his company The Ox Fibre Brush Company and it is under that original name that the company now produces and sells nationally in the neighborhood of 50,000 brushes per day from its two plants—a palmetto fibre processing and whisk

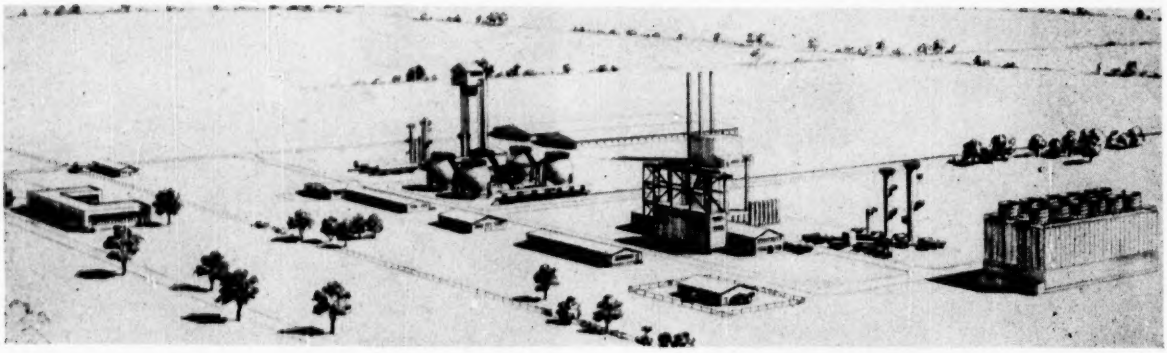
(Continued on page 52)

8—After special conditioning bath fibres are cut to required lengths.

6—Familiar Oxco whisks are all made at the company's Florida plant.

10—Tougher bristled brooms are made at Frederick, Md. plant.

CONSTRUCTION



Above—Grace Chemical Co., subsidiary of W. R. Grace & Co., will erect the $18,000,000 plant pictured above on a 277-acre site recently acquired in the Woodstock area, about six miles from Memphis, Tenn. The plant is expected to be "on stream" in the summer of 1954 and will produce hydrogen in the form of ammonia and urea for agriculture and industry.

Southern Construction Reaches All-Time Peak

SOUTHERN construction records toppled in 1952.

Value of contracts awarded in the sixteen-state area, according to tabulations of reports in the daily construction bulletin of the *Manufacturers Record*, was $5,642,003,000.

The figure is approximately two per cent ahead of the level established in the preceding year and twenty-nine per cent larger than the previous peak recorded in 1951.

Despite difficulties brought about by government regulations and dearths of certain materials, some of which resulted from the restrictions, others from labor strife, 1952 represents the banner year in the history of southern construction.

The year started with January's $323,061,000, with totals for the next four months ranging from the $427,299,000 of March to the $462,394,000 of April. February's total was $436,743,000; that for May, $456,320,000.

Peak of the year was the $1,518,141,000 for July. This was preceded by the $357,448,000 for June and followed by $438,180,000 for August.

Lowest monthly figure was $226,709,000 for September. Subsequent totals were October, $334,010,000; November, $355,617,000; December's $306,081,000 at the year's end.

By quarters, the third three-month total (for July, August, September) was highest with $2,183,030,000. Next in value was the second quarter (April, May, June) with $1,276,162,000. Total for the first quarter (January, February, March) was $1,187,103,000. The last quarter (October, November, December) was smallest, with $995,708,000.

The $5,642,003,000 aggregate for the 12 months of 1952 embraced $2,403,508,000 for industrial projects; $1,018,918,000 for public building; $771,191,000 for heavy engineering projects; $742,087,000 for private building, and $706,299,000 for highways and bridges.

Two huge atomic energy projects—one at Oak Ridge and the other at Paducah—totaling $923,000,000 were substantial factors in pushing the total for industrial projects to its high level, these also contributing to the peak monthly figure recorded in July.

Similar projects were instrumental in making the industrial figure high in 1951. Huge atomic energy projects were announced in that year for Paducah and Aiken, booming the total for industrial work to $2,296,183,000.

Public building, with its $1,018,918,000 total, represented an increase of twenty-five per cent, when compared with the $810,059,000 for the preceding year.

The public building figure was made up of sixty-eight per cent government buildings, including hospitals, and thirty-two per cent educational buildings, the dollar valuations for which were $697,470,000 and $321,448,000, respectively.

Government buildings, including hospitals, in the twelve months of 1952 were valued fifty-seven per cent greater than similar work in the preceding year. School

SOUTH'S CONSTRUCTION BY TYPES

	December, 1952 Contracts Awarded	December, 1952 Contracts to be Awarded	Contracts Awarded Twelve Months 1952	Contracts Awarded Twelve Months 1951
PRIVATE BUILDING				
Assembly (Churches, Theatres, Auditoriums, Fraternal)	$7,687,000	$17,623,000	$95,226,000	$79,525,000
Commercial (Stores, Restaurants, Filling Stations, Garages)	6,161,000	10,397,000	51,275,000	58,944,000
Residential (Apartments, Hotels, Dwellings)	41,235,000	58,280,000	541,696,000	794,148,000
Office	5,280,000	7,875,000	53,890,000	63,036,000
	$60,363,000	$94,175,000	$742,087,000	$995,653,000
INDUSTRIAL	$31,892,000	$196,782,000	$2,403,508,000	$2,296,183,000
PUBLIC BUILDING				
City, County, State, Federal and Hospitals	$41,345,000	$70,926,000	$697,470,000	$442,434,000
Schools	34,127,000	125,860,000	321,448,000	367,625,000
	$75,472,000	$196,786,000	$1,018,918,000	$810,059,000
ENGINEERING				
Dams, Drainage, Earthwork, Airports	$42,246,000	$44,135,000	$486,797,000	$595,242,000
Federal, County, Municipal Electric	5,367,000	4,157,000	133,421,000	63,577,000
Sewers and Waterworks	8,298,000	37,144,000	150,973,000	156,598,000
	$55,911,000	$85,436,000	$771,191,000	$815,417,000
ROADS, STREETS, BRIDGES	$82,443,000	$939,290,000	$706,299,000	$625,545,000
TOTAL	$306,081,000	$1,512,469,000	$5,642,003,000	$5,532,857,000

buildings dropped about twelve per cent.

Heavy engineering construction, totaling $771,191,000, was third in value, as it was in 1951, although the 1952 aggregate was down about five per cent. Its components were $486,797,000 for dams, drainage, earthwork and airports; $150,973,000 for sewer and water work, and $133,421,000 for government electric projects. The subsidized electric projects more than doubled. Value of water-sewer work declined three per cent; dams, drainage, earthwork, airports, eighteen per cent.

Private building, beset as it was by problems that faced the entire construction industry but to a greater degree, showed the effects with a $742,087,000 total which was twenty-five per cent lower than its counterpart of the year before.

While residential construction formed the preponderance of the private building total as it usually does, its $541,696,000 represented a decrease of thirty-one per cent from the level for such work in 1951.

The $200,391,000 balance, representing twenty-seven per cent of the private building total, included $95,226,000 for assembly buildings; $53,890,000 for office buildings, and $51,275,000 for commercial buildings. Assembly building was up almost twenty per cent. The other two categories were down fourteen and thirteen per cent, respectively.

Highway contracts in the South in 1952 made the best showing in years. The total for the twelve months, mostly state highway work, amounted to $706,299,000. This was almost thirteen per cent ahead of the figure for 1951 and a similar percentage greater than the 1950 total for highway and bridge work.

The $306,081,000 for December is more than thirteen per cent larger than the total registered for its immediate predecessor and over twenty-seven per cent above the total for the twelfth month of 1950.

The five elements in the December figure were $82,443,000 for highways; $75,472,000 for public building; $60,363,000 for private building; $55,911,000 for heavy engineering construction, and $31,892,000 for industrial work.

Highway and bridge work, which in December was in the unusual position of being larger than any of the categories, represented the second highest total for the year. The figure was forty-four per cent above that for November and forty-one per cent larger than for the comparable month of last year.

Public building dropped in December by three per cent, compared with the preceding month but was twenty-two per cent ahead of the value for such work in the same month of 1951. The total included $41,345,000 for hospitals, government buildings, and $34,127,000 for schools.

Private building, while third in the five categories in December, was the highest total for such work in four months. The figure was forty-six per cent above that for November and forty-seven per cent larger than the same month of 1951.

Residential construction was the largest part of the private building total. Its $41,235,000 was forty-two per cent above both the November figure and that for December in 1951.

The other elements in the private building total of December were $7,687,000 for assembly buildings, including churches and theaters; $6,161,000 for commercial structures, and $5,280,000 for office buildings.

Compared with November, the figures were fifteen, one hundred eighty-three and fifty-six per cent up, in the order listed. Assembly buildings and commercial buildings were up, when compared with December of 1951, and office buildings, down.

Heavy engineering construction declined in December. The $55,911,000 was thirty-seven per cent below the November total but two per cent ahead of the December, 1951, figure.

In the heavy engineering figure were $42,246,000 for dams, drainage, earthwork and airports; $8,298,000 for sewer and water work, and $5,367,000 for government electric projects. All dropped from November levels. The dam-drainage-earthwork-airport category was fifty-three per cent larger in December than in the same month of the preceding year.

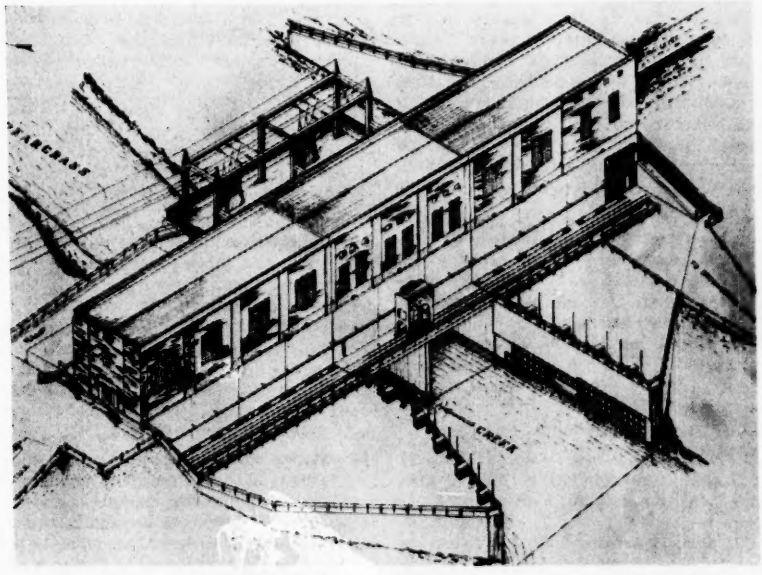
Industrial construction award values ebbed to the lowest point of the year in December. The $31,892,000 was a little over a third of the figure registered in the preceding month. It was, however, thirty per cent above the figure for the comparable month of 1951.

With a backdrop of a good construction year in 1952, predictions on prospects for the current twelve months, are all of an optimistic tenor. The Associated General Contractors say $44,000,000,000 is the probable total for all construction. The federal labor and commerce departments, set a $33,500,000,000 figure for new work. The latter, by both, is the agreed total for new construction.

Construction generally is expected to continue at a high level for years to come.

SOUTH'S CONSTRUCTION BY STATES

	December, 1952 Contracts Awarded	December, 1952 Contracts to be Awarded	Contracts Awarded Twelve Months 1952	Contracts Awarded Twelve Months 1951
Alabama	$17,733,000	$16,616,000	$266,398,000	$293,087,000
Arkansas	1,678,000	1,860,000	107,944,000	151,066,000
Dist. of Col.	1,125,000	216,596,000	48,881,000	40,383,000
Florida	29,663,000	27,174,000	461,304,000	509,055,000
Georgia	21,337,000	28,345,000	314,176,000	222,883,000
Kentucky	1,709,000	4,997,000	570,900,000	527,730,000
Louisiana	63,860,000	34,075,000	455,682,000	421,115,000
Maryland	24,871,000	689,944,000	367,098,000	397,946,000
Mississippi	4,147,000	7,792,000	142,040,000	155,507,000
Missouri	11,565,000	13,035,000	128,304,000	179,304,000
N. Carolina	13,453,000	38,222,000	247,024,000	350,893,000
Oklahoma	6,486,000	4,295,000	150,604,000	86,202,000
S. Carolina	12,119,000	21,998,000	177,840,000	496,126,000
Tennessee	18,368,000	108,037,000	811,491,000	224,259,000
Texas	57,507,000	134,898,000	1,025,825,000	1,111,220,000
Virginia	12,854,000	124,191,000	288,591,000	300,819,000
W. Virginia	7,606,000	40,394,000	77,901,000	65,262,000
TOTAL	$306,081,000	$1,512,469,000	$5,642,003,000	$5,532,857,000



Beargrass Creek pumping plant of Louisville, Ky. flood control project.

Capital Goods Spending To Remain High In 1953

Long Awaited Dip in New Investments Fails to Appear And Excess Profits Tax Cut May Stimulate New Projects

By Sidney Fish

Industrial Analyst

THE capital goods boom, like the defense program, is enjoying the benefits of a "stretch-out." What appeared in 1950 like a relatively brief, though important, expansion in the production capacity of basic industries, is now taking on the dimensions of a long-sustained modernization, expansion, decentralization, and cost-cutting program. One of the causes is the prolongation of the defense program that is delaying a cutback in investment. But there are many other factors.

This development will have a profound effect on the influx of new industries into the South, as well as on the growth of plants already located there. Most authorities had predicted, when the Korean War began, that the expansion of industry caused by that crisis would be virtually completed by 1952, and that thereafter new investments would decline sharply.

But capital goods backlogs have held up stubbornly. A steady stream of new projects have been tossed into the plant expansion hopper, month by month. It now appears that the volume of investments in 1953 in new plants, highways, military installations, commercial establishments, schools, homes, etc., will be very nearly equal to the record-breaking total of $32 billion chalked up in 1952.

While it is possible that the peaks and valleys of capital goods investments have not been leveled out entirely, it is still true that competition and the rapid pace of technological progress is forcing industry to plow back into plants and facilities a far larger proportion of earnings than was ever anticipated before World War II. As long as earnings remain at a high level investments, too, will remain heavy.

Here are some of the factors that are causing an almost indefinite prolongation of the capital goods expansion program:

1. *Technological Progress:* Industry is discovering new ways to cut costs by placing processes on an automatic basis. This rapid pace of progress is rendering obsolescent plants that were built a relatively few years ago.

2. *Labor Costs Rising:* For nearly twenty years, labor costs have been rising without a break, accelerating the mechanization of industry. Even the election of a more conservative Republican Administration may not halt that process, if the appointment of an AFL union official as Secretary of Labor in the Eisenhower cabinet means anything. For the Administration of the Walsh-Healey Act, which sets minimum wages on Government contracts, will fall under the supervision of that union official. And President-elect Eisenhower has stated that he will be friendly to the unions. This may mean that the new Administration may hesitate to sponsor legislation designed to curb the abuses of monopolistic industry-wide demands of the unions, although many industrialists feel such legislation is needed.

3. *Competition Forcing Relocation:* Industry, as never before, is on the march, setting up new plants closer to new and growing markets. This is being caused not only by higher freight rates, but by the abandonment of the basing point system in many industries. Initially, industry dropped the absorption of freight costs under pressure of the Federal Trade Commission and an adverse decision of the Supreme Court in the cement case. But in recent years, freight costs have risen so high, and industry has become so widely decentralized, that it is doubtful whether freight absorption will never come back into the picture, except on a greatly restricted basis. This puts a premium on further decentralization of plants.

4. *Defense Peak Put Off:* The defense program itself has been leveled off into a long range proposition. Instead of reaching a sharp peak in 1953, as originally forecast, a high plateau can be expected after 1954.

New kinds of military equipment resulting from research and development are expected to cause a constant flow of new orders for plants and equipment during the years to come.

5. *Population Growth Rapid:* Instead of declining sharply after 1949, as predicted by the experts, new births have risen to a new peak of 2.9 million in 1950. This is causing industry to revise its estimates of markets for the next few years. The tendency of couples today to marry at an early age is bridging the gap until the 1960's, when there will be a big jump in family formation as the numerous babies born during the 1940's reach the marrying age. The demand for many kinds of consumer goods is thus being held at a high level, forcing plant expansion in those lines.

6. *Tax Cuts Will Help:* If the excess profits tax is dropped by June 30, funds will become available for more plant expansion.

An indication of the aggressive long-range planning for expansion which management is doing is provided by the programs of Westinghouse Electric and General Electric—both giants in the making of electric generating and industrial equipment, as well as in the field of such consumers' products as major appliances and housewares.

Westinghouse is pushing a $300 million expansion program to completion, about one-third of which has been completed. And General Electric has a program nearly twice that size. In each case, important facilities have been located in the South. General Electric, for example, has placed its big Appliance Park for production of major appliances, at Louisville, Ky., and has already begun production there. Westinghouse has just broken ground for a new $10 million plant for its meter division at Raleigh, N. C., and has several other facilities under way or completed. Westinghouse's new plant at Reform, Ala., has just shipped the first car-load of Alabama made electric lamps.

In Westinghouse's case, the expansion planning is particularly daring. For the company completed a five year 50 per cent expansion program in 1950.

Now it is going ahead with another 50 per cent expansion. Its officers say that cyclical swings are too hard to forecast accurately. The company says that it would be far more costly to lose its competitive position, as a result of an untimely reduction in the expansion program, than it would be to have temporarily overbuilt facilities, if a brief slump were to come in investments by its customers.

Westinghouse, as a result of its big expansion program, is able to take in its stride huge orders arising out of the atomic energy program, and other phases of the defense effort.

Westinghouse believes that the electrical industry will continue to grow between two and three times as rapidly as other industries. Over the last few decades, electric power consumption has doubled every ten or twelve years. And Westinghouse believes that this trend will continue for the next two decades. That means that the company must get ready now for the big orders that may be received between 1955 and 1960.

Similarly, the steel, paper, and chemical industries are likely to go ahead with rapid plant expansion, because technological change is unusually rapid in those lines. The fact that capacity is currently enough to meet the demand, as a result of recent expansion, may not in

itself check the investment of new funds. For much of the present capacity is old, high cost capacity, which requires an excessive use of manpower. Such obsolescent capacity tends to be modernized or replaced today, long before it has been written off. New products and processes also require additional investments, even when overall capacity is in line with the demand. For individual companies seek ways to diversify and "balance" their output of finished goods, to increase their own sales, even when the industry as a whole may have enouih basic capacity. And the threat of strikes and abnormal surges of demand may lead industry to build enough plants so that in less than a year's time, the individual companies may be able to meet customers' annual requirements. That is a normal result of the competitive process.

In the steel industry, individual companies are racing to add more flat rolled capacity so that their product mix will be more diversified and profitable under fully competitive conditions. Companies that formerly were equipped only to handle heavy steel products, like plate, structurals or rails, are adding light products like strip steel, or highly finished products like oil country goods. Such new installations cost many millions of dollars.

In the paper industry, too, big installations of kraft paper and paper board are being added. Many of these are so efficient that they render the older plants non-competitive, and bring closer the day when they will have to be replaced to cut costs.

The difficulties encountered by unions in organizing new plants of textile, appliance, and chemical companies in the South point to advantages that are resulting in the placing of additional capacity in the South. The textile industry, for example, is continuing to locate new synthetic fibre and weaving plants in the South. For even though New England plants are winning less restrictive clauses on the operation of looms from the textile unions, the fact remains that Southern labor is more productive because it consists of men who come from rural areas and who are more accustomed to hard work. It is also harder for the unions to organize textile plants which are scattered in small towns over a wide area in the South than in the big over-centralized industrial towns of New England. Currently, 70 per cent of the rayon industry and 85 per cent of the cotton industry is located in the South.

Plentiful raw materials will continue to attract the bulk of the chemical industry's capacity to the South, during the rest of this decade. For example, the three Southern areas have obtained far more than half of the chemical industry's plant expansion program since the Korean war. Certificates of necessity providing accelerated amortization have been granted for facilities costing $706 million in the Southwest, $298 million in the South Atlantic states, and $198 million in the East South Central states.

As against this total of $1.2 billion invested in chemicals for the three Southern areas, certificates have been awarded for $372 million in the North Central region, $196 million for the Pacific Coast region, $102 million for the West North Central region, $73 million for the Rocky Mountain region, $31 million for New England. Thus, all areas outside of the South are getting a total of only $774 million in chemical expansion covered by certificates of necessity, as against $1.2 billion for the South. Those figures point to a broad trend that should continue for the rest of this decade.

Cement companies, stimulated by so much industrial and public works activity in the South, are quite naturally expanding far more rapidly in the South than in the North. In part this trend reflects the inability of northern cement mills, to continue to serve Southern customers, owing to the rise in freight costs, and the high rate of building activity all over the country.

In the paper industry, St. Regis and Union Bag & Paper have been carrying on big expansion programs, along with other units. At Pensacola, St. Regis has added a paper machine capable of making 100,000 tons of paper and board a year. And at Jacksonville, a new kraft pulp, board and paper mill will add another 100,000 tons to St. Regis' capacity, in the early part of January. Plentiful timberland resources point to further expansion in the South during the next decade. For the packaging and container industries are steadily increasing their paper needs, particularly in the field of multi-wall bags, which are replacing burlap.

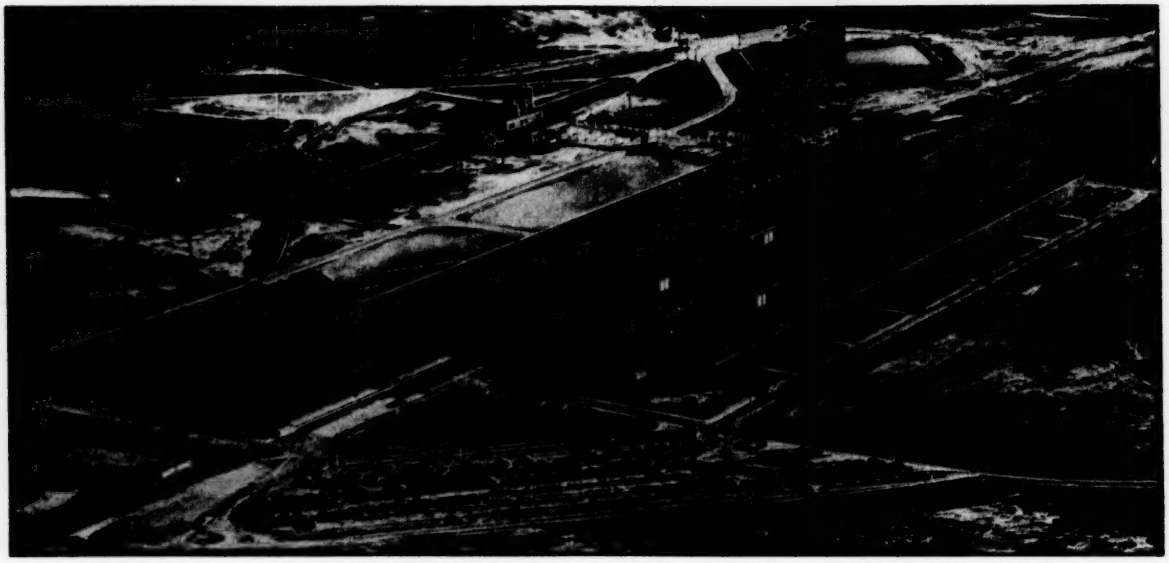
Booming school construction programs are adding to the rise in capital spending in the South. Georgia alone has a school production program that will cost about $400 million in the next three or four years. In Cobb County alone, where Federal defense installations have more than doubled the population in the last twelve years, three new high schools and an elementary school have just been completed.

Spending for ports is paying off in rich dividends. Last year, it is estimated, ports on the South Atlantic and Gulf coasts handled over 27 per cent of the nation's exports that went out by way of the high seas, and 15 per cent of the imports. In the South, big spending for new facilities is being made necessary by the rapid industrialization of the region. New docks have completed in Wilmington and Morehead City, North Carolina, and new facilities have been added at Charleston and Savannah, costing many millions. The Charleston legislature will be asked to approve $8 to $9 million more for the State Ports Authority at Charleston. At New Orleans, plans are being drawn for new wharves to cost $7 million. New Orleans' total cargo has increased over 100 per cent in the ten years from 1940 to 1950. Several big Texas ports have also scored sensational gains.

If Congress sees fit to allow the excess profits tax to die June 30, it is likely that this will act as a stimulus to high capital goods spending, particularly in the South, during the next few years. The totals for 1954 and 1955 may not be as high as in 1952 and 1953, but they are likely to prove surprisingly large when judged by pre-Korean standards. It is this totally unexpected vitality in capital goods spending that is making it difficult for business men to tell when the next recession will come, or how important it is likely to be. The timid companies that expect a recession each year are likely to be left far behind by their more aggressive competitors.

"Mind telling me what your bill will be? I'd like to know whether I have anything to live for"

INDUSTRIAL



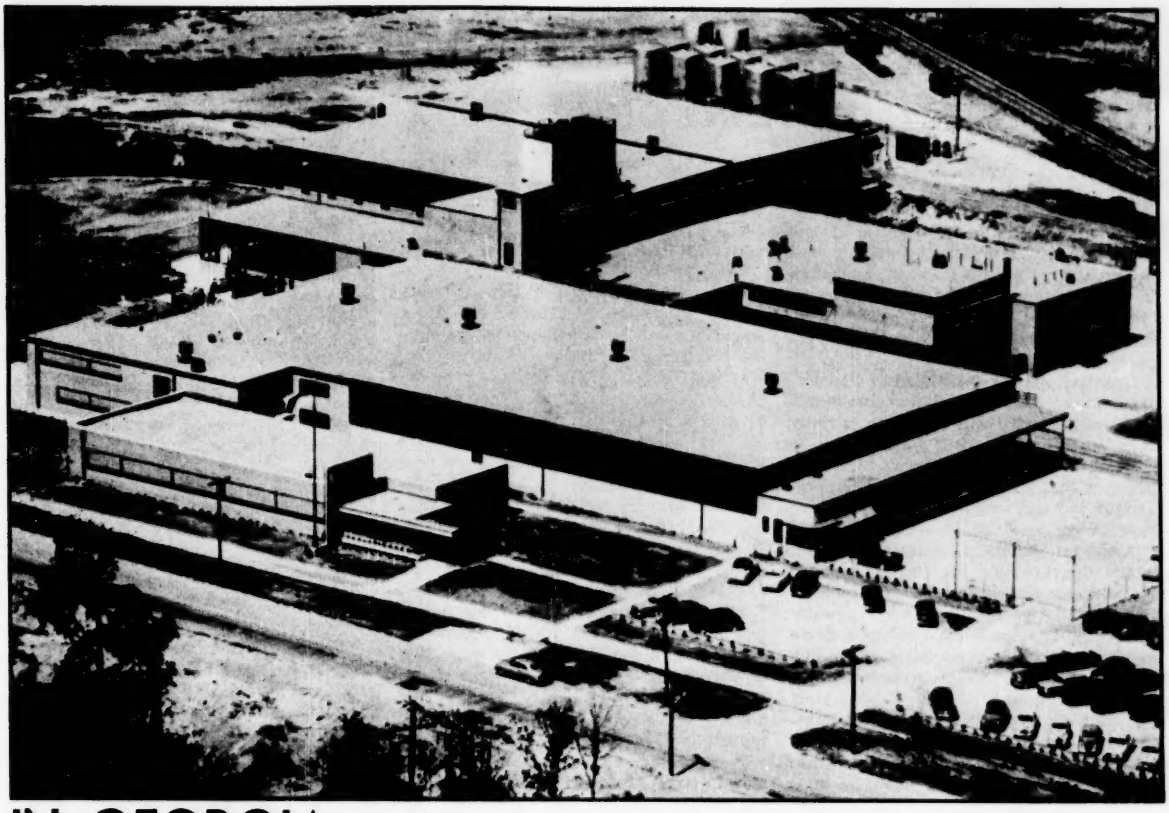
IN SOUTH CAROLINA

The new Utica & Mohawk Cotton Mills, division of J. P. Stevens Co., Inc., located at Mohawk, has recently started production. The first structure of its kind for the complete manufacture of sheets, from raw cotton to finished packaged sheets, encloses 14 acres of floor space.

IN MISSOURI

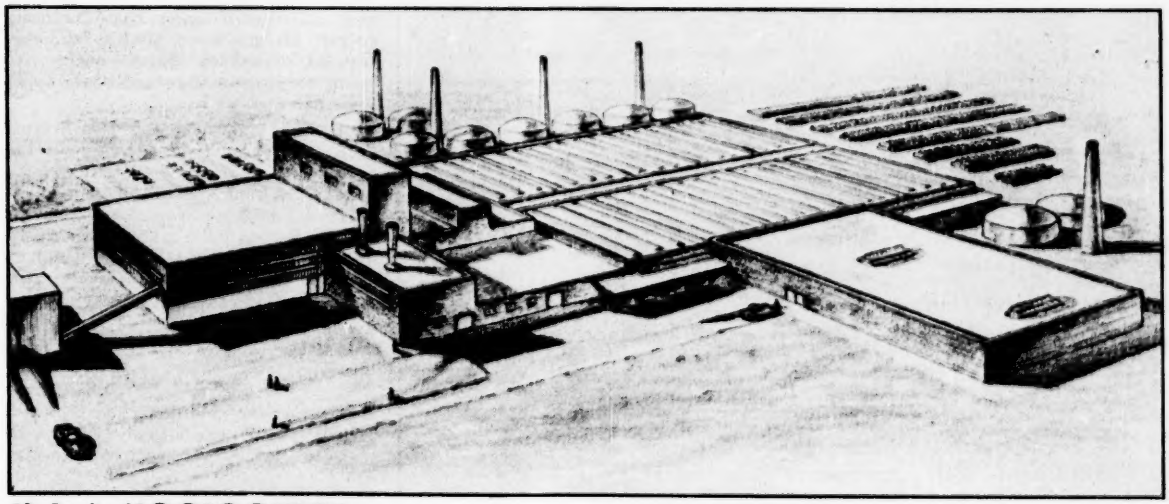
Architect's drawing of new building of American Alloys Corporation located on a six and one-half acre site in Kansas City. American is an aluminum smelter engaged in the production of primary and secondary aluminum casting alloys. The plant is completely equipped with the most modern facilities.

EXPANSION



IN GEORGIA

One of the largest paint manufacturing plants in the Southeast was recently opened by Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co. at East Point. A complete line of house paints, varnishes, enamels, etc. are produced here.



IN MISSISSIPPI

Architect's drawing of $2,600,000 clay sewer pipe plant of W. S. Dickey Clay Manufacturing Co., at Meridian. When completed, the new plant will supply clay sewer pipe of all standard sizes as well as construction industry products.

South Carolina gets region's first metal powder plant

THE first plant in the South of the metal powder fabricating industry will be established in Spartanburg, according to a joint announcement by the Spartanburg Chamber of Commerce and T. L. Robinson, President of Powdercraft Corporation.

Negotiations for locating the Powdercraft plant here have been completed. The new industry will be set up initially in a 10,000 square foot building to be erected immediately on Hayne Street. It is hoped that early stages of limited production will get underway in about three months.

"We are extremely happy to have selected Spartanburg for the location of Powdercraft Corporation," Mr. Robinson said. "While we shall pioneer a new industry for the South in Spartanburg, we are confident that our efforts will blend with and serve the progressive industries in the area."

A hint of intensive work by the Spartanburg Chamber of Commerce to attract the new industry was learned from Mr. Robinson: "We had been in final stages of negotiations and planned to locate in another South Carolina city for several weeks. However, our attention was attracted to Spartanburg and it was mainly through expedient and necessarily confidential action by the Spartanburg Chamber of Commerce that we had decided to locate here.

"At this time, all plans and negotiations have been completed for our building in Spartanburg. It should mark a new time record, I believe, in industry locating for a City."

M. K. Thackston, Chairman of the Industrial Committee of the Spartanburg Chamber of Commerce, and Wyndham S. Clark, President, collaborated with Mr. Robinson in announcing the new Spartanburg industry. Both Chamber officials expressed the "sincere belief that Spartanburg and Powdercraft will greatly benefit and mutually serve one another" as the new operation is located and launched here.

The metal powder fabricating industry, now represented by only some 20 companies in the east and midwest, is a mushrooming field. It is a depression-born industry of the early '30's but has quickly moved into the industrial limelight.

It was the necessity for producing metal parts at lower costs during the big depression that led to commercial development of powdered metal bearings, the first application of the processes. Now, a score of years later, the industry is in the midst of one of its greatest periods of expansion and is finding daily more and more applications for powder metal parts beyond the original bearings.

A major reason for the popularity of powder metal bearings is that they hold their own oil supply, often enough to outlast the life of the equipment. This is strange but true and is one of the benefits of powdered metallurgy to both industry and the consumer, according to Mr. Robinson.

Powdercraft Corp. in Spartanburg will be headed by experienced leaders in the field. Mr. Robinson is one of the pioneers, having served as Chief Engineer and Assistant to the President of the Amplex Division of Chrysler Corp., one of the early developers of the process and products. From 1945 to 1952 Mr. Robinson was President of the Wel-Met Company of Kent, Ohio, one of the leading firms of the industry with several plants. Mr. Robinson founded that company and this year, with some associates, decided to start new operations in the South.

As Powdercraft is launched here, several top officials of the company will move to Spartanburg from Ohio. They include Mr. Robinson, G. B. Smith, Vice President, Manufacturing; Frank Kacsandy, Vice President, Engineering; R. E. Watling, Chief Engineer, and their families.

The President of Powdercraft is Chairman of the Board of the Metal Powder Association, the industry's trade group. Mr. Robinson also is a past President of the organization in which he has been an industry leader and spokesman for several years.

Powdercraft will, in addition to producing accepted parts for other industries, pioneer new uses for metal powdered fabricated parts for the textile industry. Among the commonly used products to be produced here are: bearings, gears, cams, magnets, pole pieces, pinion blanks, bearing cages, brake adjuster tips, oil rings, friction disks, metering plugs, filters, wear plates, counterweights, television parts, automotive parts, farm machinery and home appliance parts.

Building plans for the Powdercraft plant call for the start shortly after the first of the year when the site will be graded. With specialized machinery already available for the plant, company officials will be here continuously to coordinate their plans with the erection of the building.

Initial plans for plant layout call for an electrically-heated sintering furnace with the complementary battery of presses. However, available floor space will permit the installation of three production lines, Mr. Robinson declared.

Employment will ultimately approximate 120 but the early stages of tooling up, training, and trial production will probably necessitate 20 to 30 employees.

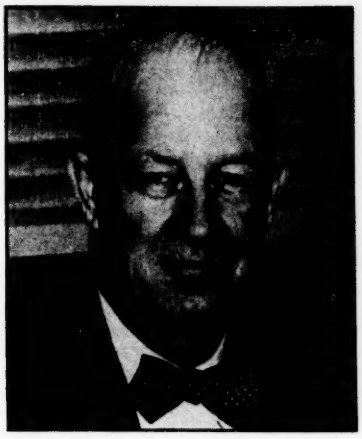
The fabrication of metal powders is a unique industrial process. Raw materials are talcum-powder-fine copper, tin, iron and lead and such non-metallics as graphite. These ingredients are mixed mechanically in dry form in predeter-

(*Continued on page* 50)

"Why shouldn't they have been extra nice to you at the bank today? You closed your account, didn't you?"

SOUTHERNERS AT WORK

Kentucky Utilities Co. Names Vice Presidents, Director



A. A. Tuttle

F. I. Fairman

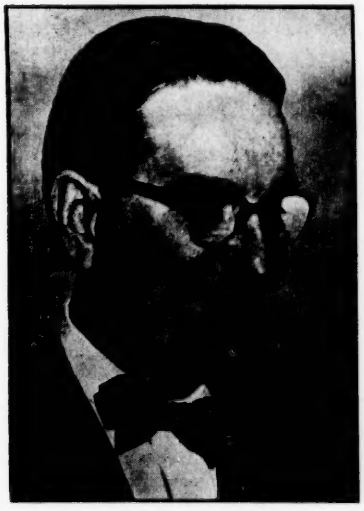
Floyd I. Fairman, Director of Customer Service and Advertising, and William H. Skinner, Director of Rates and Contracts, were elected vice presidents of Kentucky Utilities Company December 22.

A. A. Tuttle, K. U. secretary and treasurer, was elected to the board of directors to fill the vacancy recently caused by the death of Washington Reed, vice president.

Fairman was born in Brodhead, Wisconsin, and is a University of Wisconsin engineering graduate. He joined K. U. in 1926 as a district engineer in western Kentucky, later serving as division engineer, division commercial manager and industrial engineer. He became Director of Customer Service and Advertising in 1942. He is a past president of the Public Utilities Advertising Association.

Skinner, a native of Morganfield, Kentucky, is a graduate in Civil Engineering of the University of Kentucky. He has been with K. U. since 1926, first as an engineer in transmission line construction and later as company statistician. In 1934 he became rate engineer.

Tuttle, a native of Pulaski county, Kentucky, was the fifth man hired by K. U. He has been secretary and treasurer of the company since 1914, two years after K. U. was formed.



W. H. Skinner

Ford, Bacon & Davis Advances Three

Ford, Bacon & Davis, engineers-constructors of New York, Chicago, Los Angeles, and Toronto, announced through its President, E. S. Coldwell, that effective January 1, 1953, C. R. Sample and C. S. Petrasch, Jr., became Vice Presidents and C. J. Abbott became Senior Vice President. Mr. Abbott is also a Vice President and Director of Ford, Bacon & Davis Construction Corp., a wholly owned subsidiary.

Abbott has been associated with the firm since 1930 and for the past seven years has been Vice President in charge of all industrial engineering work. For 4½ years during World War II he was President and General Manager of Jacobs Aircraft Engine Co., Pottstown, Pa., which was operated by the firm under a management contract. He is a graduate of the Case Institute of Technology.

Sample, with the organization for 33 years, has specialized in valuations and reports on public utility, industrial, and oil and gas properties. A graduate of Purdue University, he is a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers.

Petrasch, who will be in general charge of new business activities, was formerly Assistant Manager of the Business Department. A graduate of Harvard University, he has been with the firm since 1940.

U. S. Pipe & Foundry Names C. N. Brown

Charles S. Northen, vice president in charge of sales, United States Pipe and Foundry Company, announced the appointment of Carl N. Brown as Sales Manager for Cast Iron Pipe.

Mr. Brown has been connected with the sales department since shortly after his graduation from Brown University in 1925. He was a salesman in the Philadelphia office, sales agent at Kansas City and Boston, assistant western sales manager and western sales manager at Chicago, and has been assistant general sales manager at Burlington, N. J., since July 1950.

He is president of the Water and Sewage Works Manufacturers' Association. He was secretary of the Illinois Section of American Water Works Association for four years just prior to moving to Burlington.

D. F. Dabney Joins Palmer & Baker, Inc.

David F. Dabney, a traffic planning engineer, has joined the staff of Palmer & Baker, Inc., Mobile firm of consulting engineers.

He will head the traffic engineering department of that company, according to an announcement by Wayne F. Palmer, President of the firm.

Dabney has served as traffic engineer for the Louisiana Highway Department, the City of New Orleans and as a location engineer for the New Mexico State Highway Department.

Prior to joining Palmer & Baker, he was the traffic engineer for the City of Albuquerque, N. M. He is registered as an engineer in both Louisiana and New Mexico.

A native of Pensacola, Fla., Dabney received his degree in civil engineering from Virginia Polytechnic Institute in 1940, and his certificate as traffic engineer in 1947 from Yale University.

(Continued on page 44)

Southerners

(*Continued from page* 43)

Southwestern Bell Announces Changes

The Southwestern Bell Telephone Company recently announced changes in top administrative posts. Tom B. Kelley has been named Texas general plant manager, succeeding S. P. Martin who is retiring. Ben Smith will succeed Mr. Kelley as assistant general manager of operations. W. L. Lindholm, former Southwest division manager at San Antonio has been appointed general commercial manager.

Other appointments include H. I. McCall to special assignment duties in the accounting department, R. E. Parker to auditor of receipts for the Northeast division and Leonard P. Izard to the new post of district traffic superintendent, Dallas toll unit II.

American Bankers Association Names Three From Dallas

W. Harold Brenton, president of the American Bankers Association has announced the appointment of three Dallas bank presidents to important posts in the association.

Fred. F. Florence of the Republic National Bank was chosen to serve as chairman of the A.B.A.'s credit policy committee.

Ben H. Wooten, president of the Dallas Chamber of Commerce as well as president of the First National Bank of Dallas, has been named a member of the Association's executive council and its executive committee.

DeWitt Ray of the National City Bank has been appointed a member of the taxation committee of the A.B.A.

Rockwell Appoints Johnson Atlanta Sales Manager

L. A. Dixon, Jr., Vice-President, Meter and Valve Division, Rockwell Manufacturing Company, has announced the appointment of R. A. Johnson as Atlanta District Sales Manager of Rockwell Manufacturing Company. Mr. Johnson will be responsible for the coordination of all Meter and Valve Division sales in the Atlanta District which covers Southeastern United States. He will report directly to J. W. Northcutt, the Regional Manager who is responsible for the southeastern territory from Virginia to Louisiana.

A graduate of the University of Pittsburgh, Mr. Johnson joined Rockwell in 1939 and became a Sales Engineer in the Atlanta District, working in North Carolina and Virginia for over five years. In 1951, he was made Assistant Sales Manager of Liquefied Petroleum Gas Products and held that position until his recent appointment. Prior to his affiliation with Rockwell, he was employed in the Sales Department of the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company and also served as Manager of the Pittsburgh District Office of the United States Maritime Commission.

R. A. Johnson

He holds memberships in the American Gas Association, the Mid-Southeastern Gas Association and the Liquefied Petroleum Gas Association.

Finger Heads Corrulux Div. For Libbey-Owens-Ford

Joseph S. Finger, general manager of the new Corrulux Division of Libbey-Owens-Ford Glass Company at Houston, Texas, is one of the young chemical engineers who have come into the plastics industry from petroleum.

Mr. Finger was graduated from Rice Institute in his native city of Houston, in 1939 with BS in Chemical Engineering. He received his master's degree and additional training in business and finance at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and then in 1941 became chemical engineer for the Pan-American Refining Co., Texas City.

J. S. Finger

In 1943 he joined J. S. Abercrombie Co., at Houston, as process and economics engineer and continued in this oil operation until 1945, when he entered the plastics industry with Macrolyn, Inc., as a vice president.

It was in 1948 that he became president of Corrulux Corp., which recently sold its business and properties to Libbey-Owens-Ford Glass Company.

Cited for service on two aviation gasoline technical committees in World War II, Mr. Finger is also a member of Tau Beta Pi, honorary engineering, and Phi Lambda Upsilon, honorary chemical societies.

He was chairman last year of the Preparedness committee of the Reinforced Plastics Section of the Society of the Plastics Industry and a member of the Advisory Committee on Plastics of the U. S. Army Engineers. In 1951 he was also chairman of the Young American Business conference, a group dealing with tax studies.

Dallas Manufacturers Name New Officers

Announcement has been made of the election of Tom A. Harris to the presidency of the Dallas Manufacturers and Wholesalers Association. Mr. Harris is vice president of the Southwest Tablet Manufacturing Company.

Other officers elected for the coming year include Ray L. Miller of the Mercantile National Bank, first vice president; O. B. English, president of the Red Ball Motor Freight, second vice president; Rufus Higginbotham of the Higginbotham-Bailey Co., third vice president; Dr. Arthur A. Smith of the First National Bank, treasurer; and M. E. Hannon, executive secretary-manager.

The election of the '53 slate of officers came at the first meeting of directors since the annual meeting. The Association is a division of the Dallas Chamber of Commerce, and its officers serve one year terms in office while its directors hold office for three years.

Frisco Railway Advances Four

The promotion of H. V. Cook, assistant freight traffic manager, to the newly-created post of assistant to vice-president, traffic, was announced, Jan. 1 by T. H. Banister, vice president-traffic for the Frisco Railway.

Other traffic department changes, announced at the same time by G. L. Oliver, freight traffic manager, include: A. L. Bardgett, general freight agent, to assistant freight traffic manager; J. E. Nash, assistant general freight agent, to general freight agent; and J. J. Le-

Houllier, chief clerk, to assistant general freight agent.

Cook joined the Frisco in 1920 as a clerk and held various clerical positions until 1926 when he was named traveling freight agent at Blytheville, Ark. He was transferred to St. Louis in 1927 and in 1938 became assistant general freight agent. In 1947, Cook was promoted to general freight agent and last June became assistant freight traffic manager.

Bardgett has been with the Frisco since 1913, when he started as a mail room clerk. He held various clerical jobs until 1922 when he was promoted to assistant chief tariff compiler. He was named assistant general freight agent in 1938 and has been general freight agent since 1949.

Nash, a graduate of the University of the South, came to the Frisco in 1924 as a tariff distribution clerk. After holding various clerical posts, he was transferred to the A. T. and N. Railway, a Frisco subsidiary, as traffic manager at Mobile, Ala. in 1947. He was named general freight agent there in 1949 and later that year came to St. Louis as assistant general freight agent.

LeHoullier came to the Frisco in 1916 as a mail clerk and has been chief clerk to the assistant freight traffic manager since 1945.

Barnhill Leaves Bendix Forms Sales Organization

R. B. Barnhill, formerly Commercial Sales Manager of the Radio Division of Bendix Aviation Corporation, has announced the formation of his own sales organization, R. B. Barnhill & Associates, Manufacturers' Representatives. The new firm will represent a selected list of manufacturing concerns specializing in electronic components and assemblies, and will cover the middle atlantic coast area.

Barnhill has had wide experience in the electronics field. Prior to joining Bendix, where he was instrumental in the development and promotion of railroad and mobile communication systems, he supervised tests and installations for Aireon Manufacturing Company, then producing the first permanently licensed VHF communication systems for railroad use. During World War II he served as an instructor, training bomber combat crews in radio and radar techniques.

R. B. Barnhill & Associates will represent such manufacturers as All Star Products, Astatic Corporation, R. P. Bennett Company, Hammarlund Manufacturing Company, Inc., Harmon Electronic Company, Lane Electronics Company, Lewis & Kaufman, Ltd., R. E. Moline Company, Radio Industries, Inc. and Television Laboratories, Inc.

American Cyanamid Announces Appointments

Appointments to three posts at American Cyanamid Company's nitrogen products plant now under construction near New Orleans, Louisiana, were announced last month.

Mr. W. J. Swigert was named Production Assistant, Mr. L. Seiden will be in the statistical control group, and Mr. Jack W. Young will be Purchasing Agent and Traffic Manager.

Mr. Swigert, a native of Jacksonville, Florida, and an alumnus of the University of Maryland, was formerly Production Superintendent of Cyanamid's plant at Marietta, Ohio. Mr. Seiden was graduated from the University of Delaware in 1950 and worked as a statistician for the Aberdeen Proving Grounds for 14 months and as a quality control engineer for Conmar Products Company at Newark, New Jersey prior to joining Cyanamid last May. Mr. Young, a native of Niagara Falls, Canada, joined North American Cyanamid, Ltd. at Niagara Falls in 1934 and later served as Purchasing Agent and Traffic Manager of the Company's plant at Welland, Ontario. He transferred to American Cyanamid Company, the parent firm, last March.

Other appointments announced recently by Mr. G. J. Forney, Plant Manager, include: Mr. R. L. Hock as Assistant Manager; Mr. V. E. MacDonell as Chief Engineer; Mr. M. A. Stimola as Industrial Relations Director, and Dr. Donald L. Fuller as Technical Director.

Houston Port Bureau Names Carl Fox

Carl Fox, general agent for Lykes Bros. Steamship Co., Inc., has been elected to head the executive committee of the Houston Port and Traffic Bureau during 1953.

A new vice-chairman, Hugh J. Bernard, vice president of the Second National Bank, and two new board members were also named.

E. C. Leutsch, president of H. L. Ziegler, Inc., and Vernon Bailey, acting general manager of the Port of Houston, are the new board members.

Three GM&O Executives Receive Promotions

Announcement was recently made by the Gulf, Mobile & Ohio Railroad of the election to higher corporate office, by the company's Board of Directors, of I. B. Tigrett from president to the newly created senior executive office of chairman of the corporation; of F. M. Hicks, from executive vice president to president, and of G. P. Brock, from vice president and general manager to executive vice president and general manager.

At the same time, A. C. Goodyear, chairman of the Gaylord Container Corporation, was made chairman of the GM&O executive committee.

Cyanamid Promotes Puckett Southern Sales Executive

Hugh Puckett, formerly Southern District Manager of Industrial Chemicals Division, has been named Manager of Specialty Products Department of American Cyanamid Company.

He has been associated with the chemical industry since 1922 and for the past 25 years, with American Cyanamid's industrial chemicals section. His sales experience and intimate knowledge of the Southern industrial market makes him well fitted for his new responsibility.

"She remembers attaching the Rogers-Henshaw papers together with a metal clip!"

NEW PRODUCTS

Gasoline Hammer

Barco Manufacturing Co., Dept. H-17, 1801 Winnemac Ave., Chicago 40, Ill.—Portable gasoline powered hammers in the utility, telephone, municipal, mining, military, factory maintenance, and general construction fields. Typical applications include concrete breaking, asphalt cutting, frost breaking, ground rod driving, rock drilling, stake driving, grave digging, sheathing driving, and a variety of utility jobs.

Barco Hammer

Because the Barco Hammers and Drillers are self-powered and require no compressor as an auxiliary, they can be taken easily and quickly to even remote locations for operation by a single man. New models feature an improved ignition system which facilitates easy starting and stopping. Standard hammers deliver up to 1700 strokes per minute with a gasoline consumption of approximately a quart an hour. For standard and special applications, Barco offers a wide choice of tool bits and accessories, including exhaust blowers and air blowers for drilling work.

Truck For Reel Handling

The Elwell-Parker Electric Co., 4205 St. Clair Ave., Cleveland 3, Ohio—Designed for handling large reels up to 96 inches in diameter and weighing up to 20,000 lbs., this specially designed powered platform truck is equipped with a rocking platform and a powered winch. Other models, designed for reels weighing 6,000, 10,000 and 12,000 lbs. are also available.

In operation, the truck is moved to a reel standing on the floor. Dual cables, connected to the powered winch on the vehicle, are attached to the pin running through the center of the reel. The winch is used to pull the heavy loads onto the rocking platform of the truck. As the roll strikes a horizontal bar located on the front of the battery compartment, power to the vehicles is automatically cut off—an important safety feature.

Even when the reel is on the truck the rocking platform is always fixed in a slightly tilted position away from the truck so that when the cable is slackened, the reel rolls easily but safely onto the floor. Thus, the cable always controls the discharge of the reel, so there is no danger of the heavy loads getting out of control.

Form Tooth Slotters

Gay-Lee Company, Clawson, Michigan—The development of a method by which they are now able to supply their "Thinsaws" with contour tooth forms.

This enables users to employ carbide with its longer life and higher speeds in cutting slots that require a form and where it has been necessary to use steel cutters in the past.

A wide variety of convex forms, including radius and radius with angles tangent and their variations, can be produced to customer specifications at reasonable cost.

"Thinsaw" carbide tips are brazed into a circular pocket, an exclusive Gay-Lee feature which provides a better braze and assurance that tips will not come loose.

Calibrator

Genisco, Inc., 2233 Federal Ave., Los Angeles 64, Calif., Dept. MR — A new gyro instrument calibrating device identified by the manufacturer as the Genisco Rate of Turn Table, has been developed to fulfill the need for a smooth, quiet and relatively inexpensive machine for calibrating and evaluating rate gyros and associated equipment.

The drive system developed for the machine is based on past experience which dictates that no gearing and no backlash is permissible if satisfactory constancy of angular velocity is to be achieved. Its heart is a steel-to-steel friction drive whose output to the table is continuously variable from 0.01 deg/sec to 1200 deg/sec by means of a single control which makes 36 turns for full-scale traverse. The drive is powered by a synchronous motor operating from line frequency.

The decision to rely on synchronous motor operation for governing the basic accuracy of the machine rests with the fact that line frequency is remarkably consistent in most localities and cannot be improved upon sufficiently to warrant the added costs of error-sensing systems and frequency-controlling devices.

Relief Valve

James-Pond-Clark, 2181 E. Foothill Blvd., Pasadena 8, Calif.—A new, adjustable, and precise, low-pressure relief type valve employing the patented "Circle-Seal" principle.

Designed for controlling gases safe to release into the atmosphere, such as Nitrogen and Carbon Dioxide, its application is to provide protection in systems where leakage cannot be tolerated for functional reasons or is undesirable for reasons of economy.

Designated as the 5400 series, valves are available for relief pressures from 2 to 45 psi. Adjustments can be pre-set at the factory or be easily adjusted by the users.

The new valves are supplied in either aluminum or brass but can be made to order of stainless steel or other desired materials. They are provided with ⅛" or ¼" male pipe connections and can be supplied in larger sizes if specified. Operating temperatures range from 40°F to 280°F in production units but can be furnished with "O" rings for temperatures as low as —80°F or as high as 400°F.

Drum Liner

Mehl Mfg. Co., a division of the Sydney-Thomas Corp., Cincinnati, Ohio—A new polyethylene drum liner that is claimed to be easier to use because of a circular disc which forms the bottom of the liner.

The new liner eliminates the use of mandrels, which are necessary with flat liners, and it also eliminates the creases which sometimes result in leaks and ruptures in the flat type bags.

The fibre disc between two layers of polyethylene forms the circular bottoms of the new liners.

Polyethylene Liner

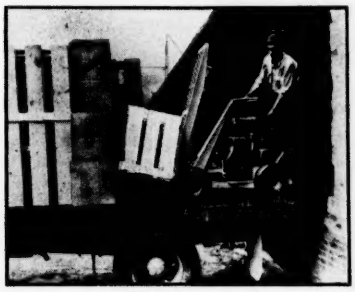
The new liners range in gauge from .0015, often used with smaller drums and less corrosive products, to heavy .006 gauge for use with highly corrosive products. They are available for use

with drums ranging in capacity up to 55 gallons.

For use with both steel and fibre drums, the new liners are intended for containers of food products, corrosive materials, chemicals, and many other "hard to handle" solid, liquid and semi-liquid materials.

Material Handling Truck

Kalamazoo Manufacturing Co., 1827 Reed St., Kalamazoo, Mich.—The "Xpediter" material handling truck, which combines the convenience of the hand truck with the utility of power and speed is designed for the handling of



"Xpediter"

boxes, barrels, drums, bags, produce, L.C.L. freight, castings, machined parts, etc.

Its compact construction, small turning radius and front wheel steering enables the "Expediter" to move through narrow aisles and crowded or cluttered areas. Its light weight permits use on elevators and floors where heavy units cannot operate.

Driver rides on pedal platform. Forward, reverse and speed are controlled by pressure of the operator's foot on a single pedal.

The truck is offered in six models—hydraulic and manual lifts—to handle materials up to 800 lbs. (12" load center).

Conveyor Belt Fastener

Flexible Steel Lacing Co., 4607 Lexington St., Chicago 44, Ill.—A new and improved design of drive-on conveyor belt fastener. It makes possible a tight, quick and easy method of repairing and joining conveyor belts. Gaping openings in the belt between the plates are eliminated. It is not necessary to pre-punch holes to guide the teeth. This improvement is made possible by forming the teeth slightly outward (note drawing of fastener) instead of straight as in previous designs.

The Turtle Conveyor Belt Fastener, as it is called, is made in one size only at present. One plate length of three teeth on each side, two long and one short, permits the minimum number of plates to be used with maximum strength of joint. Available in steel, monel, stainless and everdur.

A mechanic's hammer is all that is required to apply. Repairs and joints can be made instantly, right on the job by anyone who can wield a hammer. No special machinery or equipment is required.

Condensifilter

Hankinson Corp., 209 Biltmore Bldg., 951 Banksville Rd., Pittsburgh, Pa.—Compressed air of "instrument quality" is provided by dehydrating and filtering ordinary plant air in the new Model B-30-D Condensifilter.

One of the most outstanding features in the design of the Model B-30-D Condensifilter is the filtering unit. Made of wire mesh, to which flannel is securely attached, the cartridge has a radial fin design which provides over 540 square inches of filtering area. When the filter becomes dirty, the entire cartridge can be quickly replaced, thus keeping maintenance time to a minimum. The low cost of the disposable cartridge makes the B-30-D very economical to operate.

The condensing unit is designed to provide the greatest possible heat exchange area. As the air passes over the 400 square inch surface area of the condenser, its dew point is lowered to within 2 or 3 degrees of the cooling water temperature.

Variable Transformer

Pacific Transducer Corp. of 11921 West Pico Boulevard, Los Angeles 64, California—A new small variable transformer for portable use in factory and laboratory.

With a primary of 117 volts AC, 50 watts, the secondary is from 7 to 13 volts AC continuously variable and 4 amperes continuous duty. It can be used for 6 to 12 volt lamps, small motors, heater elements and for operation of AC relays and solenoids.

The unit weighs three pounds. Its dimensions are 3½" x 4" x 3½" high. Each unit is supplied with a 6-foot AC cord and is finished in gray wrinkle. This transformer is sufficiently rugged for general use in either temporary or permanent factory installations. It will stand high overloads. This makes it particularly valuable for general experimental use in the laboratory.

Paint Primer

Carboline Co., 7603 Forsyth Blvd., St. Louis 5, Mo.—A paint primer that covers and adheres to rust, acting on it slowly to chemically and mechanically bond steel, rust and primer together. Further rusting is stopped in atmospheres that corrode steel at a slow but steady rate. It wets and changes rust but does not dissolve it in the normal sense, nor does it "pop" rust off the surface. (Heavy and loose rust naturally must be brushed off to get a proper bond through a rust formation to steel.)

This primer was developed primarily to stop the peeling of polyvinyl chloride finishes from rusty steel. Being successful in this it was offered to various plants and government agencies almost three years ago. High government priorities took up most of our initial production and government jobs gave us unexcelled experience. Experiment with various formulations of certain basic ingredients indicates the formulation, now known and marketed as Rustbound Primer, is the best combination of these ingredients for rusty surfaces.

Slack-Tube Manometer

F. W. Dwyer Mfg. Co., 317 S. Western Ave., Chicago 12, Ill.—An improved Series No. 1211 Flexible Slack-Tube Manometer which is equipped with a convexed spring-steel scale for rigidity in use and flexibility for convenient carrying.

It rolls up into a small unit to fit into pocket or service kit. Body is made of durable vinyl-plastic. It can be rolled,

Dwyer Manometer

twisted or bent into any shape, to return to a full length, easily read and accurate U tube. The spring steel scale is firmly held, yet may be easily moved back and forth for zero adjustment.

The Dwyer Series No. 1211 is available in standard ranges from 8 inches to 10 feet in water or mercury. Field men will welcome this new manometer.

(Continued on page 48)

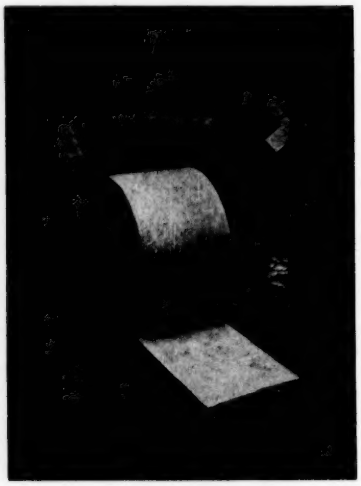
NEW PRODUCTS

(*Continued from page* 47)

Insulation Material

Gustin - Bacon Manufacturing Co., Kansas City, Mo. — Ultrafine, designed and manufactured for use where a highly efficient thermal and acoustical insulation is needed, with minimum weight requirements a consideration.

It is an exceptionally lightweight, fine glass fiber insulation that is fire resistant, and that will rot, mold or decay.



Ultrafine

It is resilient and resists vibration. It has no odor and it will not pick up odors. It is not corrosive to metals, it resists attack of most acids and alkalis, and it is permanent.

Gustin-Bacon is offering Ultrafine in rolls, either plain or faced with any one of 5 different types of vapor barrier facings—or they will die-cut the material to any shape—ready to go into insulated appliances or equipment. This feature alone makes possible substantial savings in costs for manufacturers of insulated products. Savings are effected in warehousing and labor costs for fabrication of insulation by manufacturers in their own plants.

Four-in-One Vise

Brown Engineering Co., Reading 2, Pa.—A versatile four-in-one vise that reduces set-up time, eliminates costly jigs. The Brown Utility Vise saves the time required hunting for and adjusting clamps, bolts, washers, parallel strips, levels and squares ordinarily used in "rigging" work on drill presses, millers, grinders, shapers and other machine tools.

All parts necessary for clamping work securely and accurately are included in this one compact unit. Few adjustments are needed to clamp the work securely into position and accuracy is increased since wobble and play are eliminated.

The rear turret of the Brown Utility Vise revolves, presenting four different faces for holding various kinds of work including round, square, octagonal, rectangular, flat or angular-shaped pieces, vertically, horizontally or at an angle.

New 20-Amp Switch

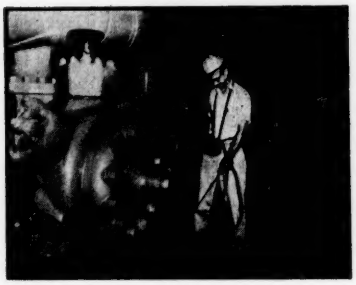
McGill Manufacturing Co., Inc., Valparaiso, Ind.—A new 20-amp switch for controlling heavy loads in industrial and commercial electrical service has been added to the McGill Levolier line. Known as the Levolier Model 2020, it is a universal-lever operated pull switch with AC and DC rating. Ony 1¼" thick and 2" wide, it will carry 2500 watts at 125 volts safely and is claimed to be the smallest 20 amp, 125 volt pull chain switch made. It meets all Underwriters' Laboratories requirements including overload and breakdown tests and is fully approved.

Model 2020 Levolier Switch has a single pole, multiple-break, snap-action mechanism which breaks at 4 points simultaneously to reduce arcing. Tests show that it carries a capacity load at approximately half the temperature rise permitted by Underwriters' Laboratories, Inc. It is designed expressly for safe, positive control of heavy current applications and will control up to 2500 watts safely on heaters, motors, high-bay lighting, fluorescent banks, etc. It fits standard outlet boxes.

Explosimeter

Mine Safety Appliances Company, Pittsburgh, Pa.—In Shell Oil Company refineries, chemical plants, and gasoline plants, fire, safety and production inspectors use a mechanical "detective" for searching out dangerous accumulations of flammable vapors or gases. The compact, portable "MSA Explosimeter," demonstrated here by L. F. Hummel, chemist-clerk in the compressor room at Shell Oil's Elk City Plant, quickly and accurately samples the atmosphere. Because combustible gases or vapors may be entirely colorless and odorless, the instrument is employed in regular checks of pipelines, valves, motors and other danger points. Air samples are drawn through the probe tube and sample line into the instrument.

An indicating meter on top of the instrument provides a direct, precise reading in terms of percent of the explosive limit, of the gas or vapor encountered. Mine Safety Appliances Company, manufacturer of the Explosimeter, reports



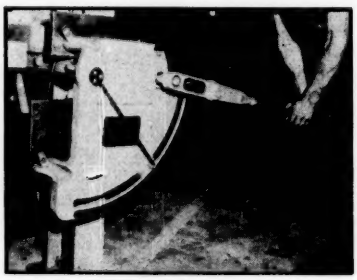
Explosimeter

that the instrument is in wide spread use for testing a variety of gases and vapors —petroleum, alcohol, ethers, acetates, acetone, benzol, natural gas, artificial gas, blast furnace and coke oven gases, and others.

Torque Wrench Tester

B. K. Sweeney Co., Denver, Colorado— Two new Torque Trainer-Testers for accurately testing all size torque wrenches. Sweeney's Torque Trainer-Testers provide, for the first time, a visual means of gauging torque accuracy. To the machinist, it permits a quick check of his torque wrench and automatically teaches the proper way to apply force to his wrench. Al Linburg, general sales manager of the firm, states that unlike conventional torque testers, Sweeney's models 71 and 73 are much faster to operate and are guaranteed accurate within 2% full scale reading.

The Model 71 Sweeney Torque Tester (pictured in use above) is designed for heavy duty torque wrenches. It is calibrated in foot pounds and has a range from 0 to 350 foot pounds. The Model 73, which accommodates all standard duty torque wrenches, is calibrated in inch-pounds and ranges from 0 to 1200 inch-pounds. Both models are designed for wall mounting. Where permanent, stationary installation is not practical, a portable carrying case is available for the model 73 inch-pound tester.



Sweeney Tester

Currently, the Sweeney Torque Trainer-Tester is being used by aircraft manufacturers, airlines, railroads, the Air Force, Army Ordnance, Navy and commercial shipyards, and diesel maintenance shops throughout the nation.

Welcome HOME, Sergeant!

A Telephone Family in Chicago. *Sergeant Donald McIntyre got a real family welcome from his sister, Mary, a Service Representative; his mother, who was an Operator for seven years; and his brother, Angus, a Plant Assigner. Sergeant McIntyre's father was also a telephone man.*

Sergeant Donald McIntyre, former telephone installer, returned home from Korea a few months ago. He served with the 1st Marine Division and was twice awarded the Purple Heart.

He was welcomed back to his telephone job, of course. But in a certain sense he had never been away. For his new pay check reflected the increases he would have received on his old job if he had not joined the Marines.

There are some 16,000 other Bell Telephone men and women now in the service who will receive a similar warm welcome on their return home.

BELL TELEPHONE SYSTEM ..."A GOOD PLACE TO WORK"

TYLER

(*Continued from page* 33)

Texas Consolidated Transport Company, distributing refinery petroleum products.

Texas Tubular Products Company, manufacturing plumbing supplies, traps and wastes.

Warren Petroleum Company, processing, storing and distributing liquefied gas.

Dainty Maid Food Products, processing sandwiches.

The big 1952 additions were Cal-Textile, with 170 employes and a $400,000 payroll; Midwest Pottery with 75 employes and a $180,000 payroll, and Glauber, with 60 employes and a $180,000 payroll.

The 20 largest industries surveyed have increased their number of employes from 1805 in 1945 (or, if established later, in the year of founding) to 3845 in 1952.

Tyler, as East Texas' largest city, is rapidly becoming a wholesale and distributive center, also.

Though it ranked 18th in the state in 1950 population, it ranks 10th in per capita wholesale sales.

Also contributing to the city's growth as East Texas' leading industrial center have been records made in production by established plants, high type of employes, good labor-management relations, says Cantwell. The older industries of the city have been most helpful in the program to attract new plants, he added, and their records of production—far better than Eastern plants are showing—have been a good selling point for Tyler.

S. C. PLANT

(*Continued from page* 42)

mined proportion. To make a bronze bearing, for instance, the ratio might be 90 per cent copper and 10 per cent tin, according to a company spokesman.

The dry mixture is then fed through a hopper into a die for molding under pressures as high as 60,000 pounds per square inch—all with machine gun-like speed. These briquettes then are sintered in a continuous belt furnace. The heat bonds the two dissimilar metals into one. To guard against any possible warping from the high furnace heat the finished parts are coined or sized by repressing in dies.

Such items from the beginning were commercially feasible because, although cost of raw materials was relatively high, the finished product was found to be cheaper since it was molded within close tolerances and required no expensive machining.

The bonus for bearing use, however, is said to be the porous nature of sintered powdered metal—similar to a sponge. Spaces between the metal grains, however, are microscopically small.

Finished bearings are placed in motor oil under vacuum, which draws the air from the powdered metal and allows the latter to soak up a life-time supply of lubricant.

Self-lubricating bearings represent a big segment of the industry's production, but more and more applications are being developed for metal parts fashioned by the one-shot molding method.

Delta, Chicago & Southern Merger Approved by CAB

The Civil Aeronautics Board on December 31 approved the merger of Delta Air Lines and Chicago and Southern Air Lines, with the necessary White House concurrence on the proposed transfer of the international routes of C&S.

The CAB found that the merger was consistent with the public interest and would not result in a monopoly. The order provided for protective labor provisions which had been proposed by the two companies for the benefit of both employee groups.

No operating restrictions were imposed by the merger decision, which was unanimous with three board members participating.

Officials of the two companies, in a joint statement, said it would be about 90 days before the merger plan can be submitted to the stockholders of both companies.

C. E. Woolman, president of Delta, and S. A. Stewart, president of C&S, said the combination would form the sixth largest airline in the United States, with routes totalling 9,508 miles.

Delta's route mileage totals 3,654 miles, serving 33 cities and 12 states. Cities served by Delta have a population of over 13,000,000.

Domestic routes of C&S total 2,820, and its international route measures 3,034 or a total of 5,854 miles. Population of the 22 cities located in 11 states totals about 16,000,000 in the U. S. and over 1,000,000 for the three cities now served on the international route.

Delta has approximately 2,700 employees; C&S, 1,500.

Both companies operate south from Chicago and cris-cross at Shreveport, Jackson, New Orleans, and Anderson-Muncie.

Delta's system runs from Chicago to Miami and from Charleston, to Dallas-Fort Worth, crossing at Atlanta. The C&S system also is X-shaped, running from Detroit to Houston, and from Chicago to New Orleans, crossing at Memphis, with international routes extending across the Gulf of Mexico to Cuba, Jamaica, and Caracas. Service will be extended to Puerto Rico on January 10, via Haiti and the Dominican Republic.

Headquarters of the combined company will be in Atlanta. Carleton Putnam will be Chairman of the Board; C. E. Woolman, President and General Manager; and Sidney A. Stewart, Executive Vice President.

Three directors of C&S will be added to Delta's Board of Directors, presently consisting of 10 members.

BYFIELD

(*Continued from page* 28)

letters of protest or public statements were issued by such organizations as the New York Stock Exchange, the N. A. M., the National Foreign Trade Council and the Chamber of Commerce of the U. S. Some of the delegates who explained their votes complained of "misinterpretation" by the press and others, a familiar sounding pattern. Moreover, the Uruguayan delegate at one point in the debate was willing to accept an amendment incorporating the principle of just compensation. Of course, the Indian amendment as adopted took a little of the sting out of the resolution but not much.

The events we have chronicled were made possible by or are the end-products of not any single or isolated act or mistake, but rather of a long series of actions and policy failures on the part of a number of countries including our own. A fuller analysis with supporting documentation would take many pages. Briefly, an obvious cause was the steady pounding of Soviet propaganda, in and out of the U. N. and its committees and special agencies, including the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC). Another was the failure of the delegates from the under-developed countries to understand the workings and structure of modern American capitalism combined with our failure to explain it to them. The nationalization policy of the British Labor Party offered an example to the whole world of a means of extinguishing private enterprise. And finally both American foreign policy and American business must share a portion of the blame. The former has failed to support properly the rights of those Americans who risked their capital abroad. Beginning with the defaults on foreign dollar bonds in 1932 right up to a few months ago when the cartel suit was filed against the oil companies operating abroad, our foreign investors have with some exceptions been given shabby treatment by the Federal Government. Foreign countries have been alert to the situation for years. And business itself, as well as most of the great business associations, either because of fear or frustration or lack of facts has not adequately and firmly pressed its case.

Some of these mistakes can be cured or reversed. Much damage has, however, been irreparable, including that to the prestige and position of the U. N. itself in U. S. business and tax-paying circles.

Will December 21 prove to have been an economic *dies irae?* Winter is, in the most important areas of the earth, the season of cold, snow, ice and darkness. And the General Assembly which, astronomically speaking, had convened its final meeting in the Fall, adjourned in Winter. For the solstice had occurred precisely at 4:40 P.M. Was this an omen?

National Gypsum Acquires Asbestone Corporation

National Gypsum Company has announced the completion of negotiations for the acquisition of Asbestone Corporation, including plants, working capital, and good will. "Asbestone with plants at New Orleans, Louisiana and St. Louis, Missouri, will substantially improve National Gypsum's position in the market for a complete line of building materials," said Melvin H. Baker, Chairman of the Board of National Gypsum Company.

The acquisition will round out National Gypsum's present line of interior wall and ceiling materials and exterior sheathing by adding Asbestone's well-established lines in asbestos-cement siding, roof shingles, corrugated and flat boards and other industrial products. "This is the beginning of a program for rounding out a whole new line to be completely integrated within the Gold Bond family of products. It will put our company and our dealers in a position for competing for a larger take of the dollar spent for building. In addition to supplying our present lines for interior walls and ceilings, we will now go after the outside wall, roof shingles and exterior siding," said Mr. Baker.

It is understood that this purchase involved a cost of approximately $5,000,000 in National Gypsum stock. The Asbestone trademark has been a respected one for over 30 years.

In addition to acquiring a seasoned asbestos-cement organization with a well-established business, Mr. Baker emphasized the importance of Asbestone's plant locations to the principal markets. "These two plants," he said, "will permit short haul, low-cost shipments to customers throughout the South and Middle West. This area represents a major portion of the asbestos-cement market in the United States."

It is estimated that Asbestone, the nation's largest independent manufacturer of asbestos-cement products, will have sales for the current year of approximately $10,000,000 extending its continuous earning record over the past several years.

In commenting on the acquisition, Mr. Baker emphasized the rapidly growing demand for asbestos-cement siding and shingles instead of wood. "The fireproof, weatherproof, everlasting products are far superior to wood products at only slightly higher cost," he said. "In addition, they never require painting and are already decorated in several attractive colors."

This addition will give National Gypsum a total of 35 plants located in 23 states and Canada. During the past 10 years, National's sales have grown from $25,000,000 in 1941 to an estimated $98,000,000. Starting 27 years ago with one product, the company now manufactures more than 150 products for use in building construction. These include gypsum board products and plaster, lime, insulation board, rock wool, metal lath, paint and sound control products.

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PALMETTO

(*Continued from page* 35)

broom manufacturing plant at Benson Junction, Florida, and an immense brush manufacturing plant at Frederick, Maryland.

Modern materials handling equipment, safety devices, temperature controls and improved production machinery have all been added through the years but Mr. Robinson's original pattern of operation is the same today as it was when he persistently worked his way with his palmetto fibre brushes toward the top of the industry which had turned a deaf ear to his salesmanship.

Excepting only the substitution of gasoline powered transportation vehicles for the original, slow, cumbersome wagons drawn by yokes of oxen, the methods of getting the raw materials—the palmetto "buds" from which the fibre is made—out of the trackless Everglades are the same today as they were almost three-quarters of a century ago.

In the "hammocks" or islands of dense growth which dot the 'Glades rangelands, palmettos of all ages and sizes grow in rank profusion. Fully grown palmettos cannot be used for fibre production; very young growth does not give a commercially practical fibre yield. A palmetto four or five years old has usually grown a bole or "bud" as it is called in the industry, which is of ideal size for fibre yield—approximately 8" in diameter and weighing from 40 to 60 pounds. Such buds will have from 16 to 20 "boots" about 18" long; "boots" are the tough, hard stalks of previous frond growth which encase the young palmetto in extremely tough, protective laminations. In knocking down a bud, the cutter uses a straight-handled, razor-sharp axe to chop through this hard casing close to the ground. He topples the young palmetto over, trims off the growing fronds and top growth then drags the fibre-filled bud to some conspicuous place where the "bunch truck" driver will be sure to see it as he follows the cutter's path through the hammock.

Bud-cutters work in crews of five or six men each. Under the direction of one man who is known as a crew boss, each group makes camp for two or three weeks at a time, far out in the Everglades rangelands where the company has already made palmetto bud-cutting or "stumpage" contracts with the land owners. Although good bud-cutters make out pretty well financially, theirs is far from an easy, happy, family life. All day long, each man works by himself and the hour or two which he spends with other members of his crew after his evening meal, he uses to good advantage in whittling new hickory axe-handles or endlessly hand-honing his axes. It's a lonely, primitive life and a dangerous one because he has to watch each step he takes to avoid being bitten by a poisonous snake or insect and he has to be extra careful to see that his axe does not slip or glance and cut him badly since there's no one to help him within hearing distance of his call.

The buds which each cutter knocks down in the "drift" or cutting swath to which he is assigned by the crew boss each morning, are picked up by a "bunch truck" — a small, bin-bodied vehicle equipped with bulbous, low-pressure airplane tires which give it better traction over marshy ground and permit it to follow each cutter in turn through the virgin hammock growth. This truck hauls the buds to some point sufficiently close to a hard road to permit a big truck to pick them up and haul them to the railroad for shipment to the company's Florida processing plant.

From the company's railroad siding, buds are unloaded directly to a log chain conveyor which carries them by a checker who takes the car count and who also rejects those buds which do not measure up to company specifications. Buds are conveyed to storage piles or directly to "cooking vats" where they are boiled continuously for 70 hours to soften them sufficiently so that the boots may be separated. The tight bud tips are first hackled off, then a big roller crusher pops the buds completely open and separates all of the many bud laminations.

Wet process hacklers pick up as many of these laminations or boots as they can hold in their two hands and insert one end and then the other into fibre hackling machines. This wet hackled fibre is placed on racks which are wheeled into a forced hot air drying kiln where it stays for 24 hours. The fibre is then dry-hackled to remove any dried pulp or meal which may have clung to the individual fibre strands. The clean, dry fibre is then immersed for ten minutes in a special formula conditioning bath—the "hot bubble beauty bath" is what the operator calls it. This is the step in palmetto fibre processing which gives it that characteristic, rich mahogany color and which greatly enhances its inherent toughness, resiliency and snap. After draining and "seasoning" for as long as three months, the commercial fibre is taken into the finishing department where it is made into the familiar Oxco Whisks—or cut to certain specified lengths on the "guilotine," then rolled and sealed in paper wraps, neatly trimmed, packed and shipped to the company's big plant at Frederick, Maryland. Here this All-American, excellent quality palmetto fibre from the 'Glades ranges of Florida goes into the manufacture of scrub brushes, push brooms, sweeps, barn brooms and the many familiar cleaning brushes which are used extensively in farm dairies and in commercial butter, cheese and ice cream plants all over the country.

US Steel Consolidation Effective January 1st.

In the program of simplifying the corporate structure of United States Steel, United States Steel Company was merged into United States Steel Corporation as of midnight December 31, 1952. United States Steel Corporation, the surviving corporation, succeeds to all of the properties and rights of United States Steel Company and assumes all of the responsibilities and obligations of such company.

As of January 1, 1953, for example, all business formerly conducted by the Consolidated Western Steel Division, United States Steel Company, will be conducted in the name of Consolidated Western Steel Division, United States Steel Corporation. After that date, purchase agreements entered into will be in the name of Consolidated Western Steel Division, United States Steel Corporation, and payments made and other action taken on and after that date under purchase agreements previously entered into will be made in the name of Consolidated Western Steel Division, United States Steel Corporation.

Ferro Opens Fiber Glass Plant at Nashville, Tenn.

The Ferro Corporation of Cleveland, manufacturers of porcelain enamel products and allied industrial equipment has opened a new million-dollar Fiber Glass plant in Nashville, Tennessee, which will specialize in the production of fiber glass for the plastic reinforcement field.

According to C. D. Dawson, president of Ferro, the new plant will be headed by W. G. Cole, Jr., manager of the Corporation's newly created Fiber Glass Division. Mr. Cole was formerly manager of Ferro's New Products Division.

Mr. Cole said that the Fiber Glass Division will specialize in supplying the "highest quality roving, chopped strand and chopped strand mat products for reinforcement purposes." Utilizing newly-designed equipment developed by Ferro engineers, the new plant will produce a highly uniform mat 48 inches in width and rolled into a continuous length.

Explaining that initial sales offerings will be limited in volume, Mr. Cole stated:

"We want to keep production within limits in order to have the time and facilities for developing the techniques necessary for the highest quality production." He added, "We plan to quadruple our initial production goal early in 1953 to become an important fiber glass supplier in the plastic reinforcement field."

Fiber glass production at Ferro's new plant will differ from that of other manufacturers in several respects. In order to build up a specialist position, Ferro will concentrate on development and production techniques for other manufacturers interested in fiber glass reinforcement of plastic parts.

A new industrial service termed "Fibercating" will be offered through the new Division of the Corporation. For manufacturers who want to investigate fiber glass-reinforced plastics in relation to their other products, the new service will include designing the product, tooling for it, formulating a suitable composition and placing it in trial production on production-sized equipment.

United Gas Completes Expansion Program

United Gas recently announced the completion of a $129,000,000 construction project which increases its system delivery capacity by approximately one-third. All of the new facilities are located in the states of Texas, Louisiana and Mississippi.

Started less than 20 months ago, the construction job involved the laying of nearly 1,000 miles of natural gas pipe lines, much of them 30 inches in diameter. In addition, the firm erected eleven dehydration plants, built or enlarged eight compressor stations, and raised five suspension-type bridges to carry its pipe lines over rivers.

The new pipe lines were laid over United's existing system like a grid, extending from fields in south Texas and off the coast of Louisiana up into north Louisiana and northcentral Mississippi. The augmented system now has capacity to deliver approximately four billion cubic feet of gas per day, as compared with three billion in the previously existing system. The new lines make United the first company in the world capable of handling a trillion cubic feet of gas per year.

The project included the construction of more than 25 miles of large-diameter pipe line into the Gulf of Mexico to open markets for off-shore natural gas developed in fields far out in the Gulf. United is now moving gas ashore from four off-shore locations.

New compressor stations to help move natural gas through the enlarged United system were built in Texas at Agua Dulce, Refugio, Edna, Needville and Goodrich; in Louisiana at Lafayette and Montpelier; and in Mississippi at McComb.

Dehydration plants, where moisture and hydrates are removed from the natural gas entering the transmission system, were built at the following points in Louisiana; Gibson, Lirette, Houma, and St. Martinville fields, and at Lafayette. In Texas dehydration plants were built in the McFaddin and Greta fields, and at Agua Dulce, Refugio and Edna. The new dehydration plant in Mississippi is located in the Baxterville field. These new plants have a capacity of 1,100,000,000 cubic feet of natural gas per day. United's huge construction program will serve a three-fold purpose in providing greater delivery capacity for natural gas; increasing the flexibility of the system, and making available new reserves of natural gas.

A three-year United Gas construction program, of which this was a part, represents one of the largest expansion programs by a single company in the history of the natural gas industry. Involving an expenditure of some $250,000,000 from 1951 through 1953, the broad construction activity is making quite an impact on the economy of the Gulf South states served by United Gas through the employment of thousands of workmen, the purchase of supplies and equipment, and other expenditures. The overall program calls for construction of 1,735 miles of pipe lines.

All of the new construction is located within the Gulf South area served by United Gas. This area is comprised of major portions of Texas, Louisiana and Mississippi, and extends to Mobile in southern Alabama and Pensacola in northwestern Florida and to the International Boundary at Laredo, Texas. The enlarged system is connected to more than 250 gas fields and serves some 460 towns and cities with natural gas, either wholesale or retail, as well as over 2,000 direct industrial customers.

United Gas officials point out that the huge expansion program was launched early in 1951 to keep ahead of the rapid industrial growth and development now taking place in the Gulf South, and also is a reflection of the company's faith in the future progress of the area.

Reynolds Metals Acquires Assets of Berbice Co., Ltd.

Reynolds Metals Company has acquired all of the assets of Berbice Company, Ltd., British Guiana subsidiary of American Cyanamid Company, according to an announcement by R. S. Reynolds, Jr., President of Reynolds Metals Company.

Mr. Reynolds said that the assets include the plants, machinery and transportation equipment used in mining bauxite (aluminum ore) which has been shipped to American Cyanamid Company and others in the United States.

The announcement stated that Walter L. Rice, President of Reynolds Mining Corporation, is making arrangements to take over the operations promptly. Reynolds Mining engineers have been in British Guiana for two weeks, and Mr. Rice said that he is sending R. H. Zeglin, Manager, and Dr. J. H. Moses, Chief Geologist of Reynolds Mining Corporation, to British Guiana to study rehabilitating and improving the operation.

The operation, according to Mr. Rice, has been producing about 20,000 tons of bauxite per month. A portion of the ore, he said, has been used in the manufacture of chemicals including alum which requires an iron content not exceeding one and a half per cent.

The sale includes a stockpile of high-grade ore containing approximately 58½ per cent alumina. Alumina is the first step in the production of aluminum metal from the ore.

Mr. Rice stated that he had received assurance that the British Guiana Government has approved the transfer of mining rights to Reynolds. These include, he said, three mining leases aggregating 6,254 acres, a 99-year lease on a 2,040 acre plant site and 482,210 acres of exclusive permissions giving the right to explore and acquire additional mining leases.

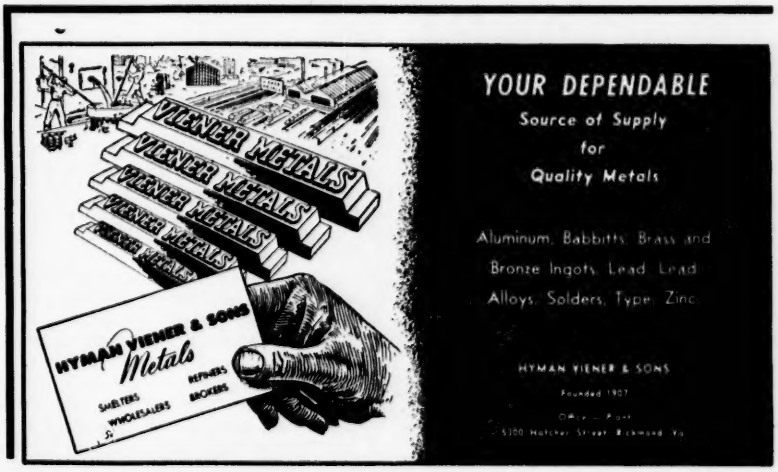
The sale also includes complete mining equipment such as power shovels, turnadozers, caterpillars, bulldozers, compressors, a road grader and a Euclid earth loader. It also includes a mining camp accommodating 600 persons, 11 staff houses, a washing plant, a drying plant, a repair shop, a machine and electric shop, a hospital, power house, warehouse, office building, chemical laboratory, a railroad and barge line consisting of nine barges and three tug boats.

Reynolds Mining Corporation according to Mr. Rice, has been supplying the bulk of Reynolds bauxite from strip and underground mines in Arkansas. Recently Reynolds Jamaica Mines, Ltd., completed its $17,000,000 project in Jamaica and has been shipping bauxite to the United States since June.

Reynolds also has mining concessions in Dutch Guiana, and a 60-year concession in Haiti where it is also developing a mine project to meet the increased requirements resulting from the current expansion of the aluminum industry in the United States.

In commenting on the purchase of the assets of Berbice Company, Ltd., Mr. Rice said:

"Reynolds has entered into a 29-year contract to supply alumina requirements of the Anaconda Copper Company, and the capacity of the plant purchased in British Guiana will assure a substantial part of the bauxite needed for this purpose."



Abbot Worsted To Build Mill Near Seneca, S. C.

The Abbot Worsted Company of Graniteville, Massachusetts, will build a $2,000,000 plant in Oconee County near Seneca, it was jointly announced last month by Edward M. Abbot, president, and L. W. Bishop, director of the Research, Planning and Development Board.

Plans have been completed for an ultra-modern plant 100,000 square feet of floor space. The building will be totally enclosed with glazed tile throughout, completely air-conditioned and equipped with the most modern machinery. A minimum of 300 persons will be employed, with an annual payroll of $1,000,000.

The contract has been awarded to Daniel Construction Company of Greenville, with construction to begin January 1 and completed so that operations may start in June, 1953. Fine worsted and synthetic yarns will be manufactured.

"It is a great pleasure to welcome these fine people to South Carolina," Mr. Bishop said. "They have one of the oldest and most highly respected companies in America, and their branch here will be a splendid addition to our growing industry."

Mr. Abbot said he was "very favorably impressed with South Carolina, especially with the fine cooperation we have received from all concerned." He expressed appreciation to Governor Byrnes, Mr. Bishop, and the various state department heads.

He added that he was particularly impressed with the cooperation of the Oconee County Development Board, Senator J. Pat Miley and other members of the legislative delegation, and officials of the City of Seneca, all of whom he said had been "most helpful."

Mr. Abbot and Winthrop W. Sargent, vice president, were in Columbia Friday to lunch with Governor Byrnes and visit several state departments.

The Governor said he was "highly gratified" that "this outstanding firm has seen fit to establish a plant in South Carolina."

The Abbot Worsted Company was established in 1855, and now has two mills in Massachusetts, at Forge Village and Lowell, with main offices at Graniteville.

Record Aluminum Output Forecast For 1953

"There will be plenty of aluminum for all who want it before the middle of 1953, in our opinion, unless there is an extension of hostilities," Richard S. Reynolds, Jr., President of Reynolds Metals Company, predicted. "With the industry continuing to expand its capacity at a record pace," he added, "the supply situation in 1953 should be much easier than at any time since the Korean war began."

"Although the 1952 production, estimated to be close to 1.9 billion pounds, sets a new all-time peak and is 11% greater than last year's output, it does not fully reflect the expansion already completed. The 1952 output would have been greater except for the substantial production losses being suffered by the industry because of the severe power shortages in the Northwest and TVA areas and the delay in new plant construction caused by the steel strike.

"The big surge in actual production," Mr. Reynolds declared, "is coming in 1953 and 1954, with an output of 2.5 billion pounds expected in 1953 and about 3.0 billion in 1954. When all of the planned expansion is completed, in 1954, this country's capacity will be about 3.5 billion pounds—a 127% jump since Korea and almost ten times as much as in 1939.

"Reynolds Metals' 1952 output sets a new record for the company," Mr. Reynolds declared. "Estimated at 552 million pounds, the company's 1952 output will be over 13% higher than in 1951 and almost 3½ times as much as its peak World War II output. When the company's expansion program is completed in 1953, its annual producing capacity will be 830 million pounds, more than five times as great as it was at the close of World War II."

"The markets for aluminum continue to grow rapidly as it becomes more plentiful, and its usefulness and relative low cost gain recognition by American industry. In the few years since World War II, aluminum has achieved the status of a major basic metal. Aluminum's new prominence and importance is sharply defined by the decision during 1952 of two leaders in the nonferrous metals field to invest over $200,000,000 in aluminum producing and fabricating facilities. With aluminum becoming more readily available, many new uses are developing and the industry will be able to embark once again on an aggressive selling and market development campaign."

Baltimore Port Ends Year With Record Ship Turn-Around

Baltimore Port interests celebrated the recent holiday weekend by combining their talents in the unloading of an ore ship from Liberia and loading her with coal for Germany in the elapsed time of 45 hours and 30 minutes. This set a new record for the Port of Baltimore—and probably for the nation.

The ship, the Italian S. S. "Fortunato B.," arrived at quarantine at 4:50 p.m. on December 22. She was boarded by U. S. Public Health Service officers and cleared in time to arrive at the Baltimore and Ohio ore pier in Curtis Bay for discharge to begin at 7:20 p.m. on the same day. By 3:00 p.m. on December 23, the Fortunato's entire cargo of 9,795 tons of high-grade ore was removed.

At 7:00 a.m. on December 24, the vessel was completely cleaned, made ready, and began taking on 9,364 tons of coal for Germany. Her coal cargo was completely loaded and trimmed at 4:50 p.m. Customs officials cleared the ship, as she was outbound for Hamburg, Germany, at 5:50 p.m., December 24.

Thus, the total elapsed time for discharge of the inbound full cargo of ore and the loading of the outbound coal was 45 hours and 30 minutes—from 7:20 p.m., December 22 to 4:50 p.m., December 24.

The Fortunato's entire stay at Baltimore—from her arrival at quarantine at 4:50 p.m. on December 22 to her clearance by customs at 5:50 p.m. on December 24—was 49 hours. By conservative estimate the ship's charterers were saved five days charter time, as well as other expenses by this record.

Participating in the record operation were Dichmann, Wright & Pugh, Inc., agents for the Fortunato; John S. Connor, customs broker for the inbound ore, which was dispatched to Republic Steel Corporation plants in Ohio, and foreign freight forwarders on the outbound coal; and Ramsay, Scarlett & Co., Inc., operators of the Baltimore and Ohio ore pier. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad's adjoining coal and ore piers handled both cargos and the carrier moved the coal to the Port and the ore inland. The coal was supplied by the Saljoan Coal and Coke Corporation of New York.

In addition to the cargo handling at Baltimore, the Fortunato took on bunkers and stores for the outbound voyage, the ship was crewed, and certain voyage repairs were made during the record two-day-in-port period.

The fast handling of the Fortunato at Baltimore replaces a record established here last January when the "Asian" was completely discharged of a full load of ore, made ready, and loaded with a full cargo of coal for Holland in slightly less than 58 hours.

New Match Plant Opened at New Orleans

Sweden opened its new multi-million dollar match plant near New Orleans on December 5.

At the dedication, Sweden's ambassador, Erik Boheman, said that the new plant, called the Delta Match Corporation, is a tribute to the ingenuity and cooperation of Swedish and American industry.

The envoy was principal speaker at the buffet luncheon given at the plant which followed a general inspection tour. Business and civic leaders from Orleans, St. Charles and Jefferson Parishes attended the dedication ceremonies.

The new plant is equipped with the most modern match making machinery, and when in full production, it will manufacture 1,600,000 boxes of safety matches daily with forty matches in each box.

Extruded Aluminum Plant Opening in South Carolina

A type of industry completely new to South Carolina is being established at Summerville.

The Extruded Aluminum Company, of which R. W. Sullivan is president, is building an aluminum mill here which is expected to be in production during January.

Manufacturing a product never before made in the state, the plant will produce aluminum products for decorative trim and sections, in rod, bar and special shapes for building and architectural purposes. For instance, the plant will supply aluminum shapes to manufacturers who produce aluminum windows, screens, and mouldings.

Mr. Sullivan said the completed plant would occupy about 10,000 square feet, and would start with about 60 employees upon opening, with additional personnel to be added when full production is reached.

The firm president said he had first become interested in Summerville when he worked there in 1934 for a few months while serving with the U. S. Coastal Geodetic Survey, while his sister was a resident of Columbia.

"I was impressed with the people of Summerville and the possibilities of the low country. Today, I am glad to have an opportunity to locate here because I have great faith in the state's continued industrial growth," he said.

The manufacturing enterprise is the first to be brought to Summerville under the program being carried out by Summerville Industries, Incorporated, of which Gordon Luke is president. H. D. Byrd, contractor, designed and is constructing the building. Mr. Sullivan expressed appreciation for the assistance and interest of Mr. Luke, Mr. Byrd and their associates.

Mr. Sullivan said the plant had its origin in a project started by several partners in Michigan shortly after World War II. As the business expanded, the various partners left the home company and began establishing their own plants. Today there are plants in Michigan, Ohio, Arkansas, and now in South Carolina, each a completely independent company.

The new plant will manufacture at full production about 350,000 pounds of aluminum extrusions per month.

Wagner Electric Expanding Transformer Plant

Wagner Electric Corporation, St. Louis, Missouri, recently purchased from Fulton Iron Works Company a portion of their property adjoining the Wagner main plant. This property, which was no longer in use by the Fulton Company, consists of about three acres of land with four buildings having a combined floor area of more than 100,000 square feet. It will be used to increase the Wagner company's transformer manufacturing capacity.

The newly acquired buildings will be completely renovated and modernized, and the manufacture of large distribution, small power, and all unit substation transformers will be concentrated in this section.

Production of large power transformers will be centralized in the main transformer shop, which will be equipped with heavier cranes, new high-voltage testing apparatus, additional annealing furnaces and otherwise converted to make possible the manufacture of transformers weighing up to twice as much as the largest units that can be built with present facilities.

It is estimated that completion of the planned expansion and conversion program will require at least one year, and that the cost will exceed a million dollars. When this added capacity is available, the Wagner Company will be in an excellent position to supply the increasing demand for all types and ratings of transformers.

Textron Southern Continues Expansion Programs

Textron Southern, Inc. has started construction on two substantial additions to existing plants at Anderson and Belton, South Carolina. These two projects, to cost in excess of $2,000,000, are being undertaken by the Daniel Construction Company of Greenville, South Carolina, and Birmingham, Alabama, builders of all of Textron's South Carolina plants.

The Belton project is in addition to the enlargement of the weave room of the Peerless plant, where 480 new looms and complete equipment for rayon weaving will be installed. The weave room of the Southside plant in Anderson is also being enlarged. Several of the Textron expansion projects in this area have just been completed, and still another is reported to be pending.

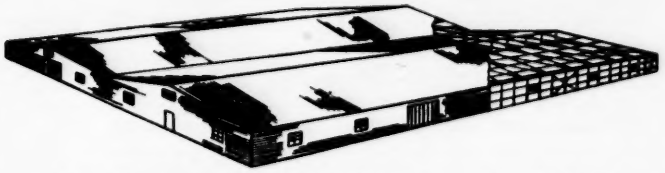
Du Pont To Start Building At Beaumont

Construction will start early this spring on the first of the manufacturing units to be located on the Du Pont Company's site near Beaumont, Texas, the company announced early in January.

The plant, located on a tract four miles southeast of Beaumont, will provide facilities for the synthesis of methionine, an essential amino acid of nutritional value as a feed supplement for poultry and other animals. It will be operated by Du Pont's Organic Chemicals Department.

Cost of the initial installation at Beaumont is estimated at approximately $4 million. The methionine unit is but one of a number of manufacturing facilities which Du Pont plans to erect in the future on the Beaumont site. It is expected to go into production late in 1954 and to employ over 100 when in full-scale operation.

STEEL BUILDINGS



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Georgia Power Reports Gains During 1952

More than 26,000 electric customers were added to the lines of the Georgia Power Company during 1952, bringing the total number of customers now served by the company to more than 506,000, Harllee Branch, Jr., president, announced on January 1st.

The additional customers included more than 24,000 new homes, over 1,800 commercial establishments and small industries, and 30 large industries.

A growth in the use of electric power by the customers of the company was indicated in other figures released by Mr. Branch. The total sale of power to all customers of the company was approximately 5.8 billion kilowatt hours in 1952 compared with 5.2 billion kilowatt hours in 1951.

The average consumption of electricity by residential customers rose to 2,855 kilowatt hours a year, an increase of 184 kilowatt hours per home, or approximately 7 per cent.

Requirements for electric power on the peak day of 1952 reached 22,262,020 kilowatt hours compared with 20,549,030 kilowatt hours on the highest day of last year. The maximum hour's demand was 1,255,600 kilowatts in 1952. This was up 10.3 per cent over the 1951 figure of 1,-182,750 kilowatts.

To provide for the increasing need for electric power on the part of its customers, the Georgia Power Company invested over $43,000,000 in new facilities in 1952. Of this amount, over $25,000,000 was invested in new generating plants. This new generating capacity included the completion of a third 100,000 kilowatt steam-electric unit at Plant Yates near Newnan; the completion of Plant McManus, a 40,000 kilowatt steam-electric installation near Brunswick; continuation of work on two 100,000 kilowatt units at Plant Hammond, near Rome; and continuation of work on Sinclair Dam, a 45,000 kilowatt hydroelectric plant on the Oconee river near Milledgeville.

Transmission line extensions during 1952 included 244 miles of 110,000-volt lines, together with 36 new substations. Distribution lines totaled 519 miles, of which 380 miles were of the rural type.

Swann Reveals Plans For New Iron Ore Furnace

Speaking to the regional meeting of the American Chemical Society in Auburn, Theodore Swann, Birmingham industrialist, said he had developed a gas-fired furnace to melt iron ores.

Under a contract with the Cuban government, he has built a pilot plant in Birmingham in which he expects to make "sponge iron" out of the fine, dust-like iron ores of Cuba. Swann said there are millions of tons of these ores. His associate, George Pallas, said the Cuban ores are "finer than talcum powder—they would be blown out of a furnace if used in their natural state in iron making."

If the process works out as anticipated, Swann continued, it may result in elimination of the blast furnace in steel-making operations. Ordinarily pig iron is produced in blast furnaces, then used in open hearth furnaces to make steel.

Swann said his gas-fired plant will be able to melt Alabama's low-grade ores economically. These ores, which abound in certain areas of the state are not used in any sizable quantity in iron-making today.

He has run four tests at the Birmingham pilot plant of small amounts of the dust-like Cuban ores and is satisfied with the results.

Atlantic Steel Fabricating Concrete Reinforcing Bars

Atlantic Steel Comany, Atlanta, will resume the fabrication of concrete reinforcing bars through its Fabricating Division, it was announced recently by company president R. S. Lynch.

Named to head up the Fabricating Division is B. W. Bird, who for the past ten years has been manager of the company's Manufactured Products Sales Department. Mr. Bird has been connected with Atlantic Steel since 1934, and was active in the construction and fabrication field prior to that time.

The company has been a producer of deformed reinforcing bars for over twenty-five years, and was also active as a fabricator until 1942. Dixisteel reinforcing bars have been widely used in the construction of concrete bridges, highways and buildings throughout the South.

During the past three years, Atlantic Steel's production of reinforcing bars has been double the average of previous years, including the peak demand of World War II, and most of this tonnage has been used in important defense projects.

The Fabricating Division will maintain a staff of engineers to detail blueprints and drawings, and to list bills of materials. New bar-bending equipment of the latest design is being installed, and crews have been trained in their use.

Other services available to customers through the company's Fabricating Division are hot-dip galvanizing, heat-treating and special-order forging and stamping.

Air Reduction Announces Expansion at Calvert City, Ky.

The capacity of the new Air Reduction calcium carbide plant at Calvert City, Kentucky, is to be doubled, it was announced recently by John A. Hill, president. The additional capacity is expected to be available early in 1954. The original plant, which is nearing completion, has a rated capacity of 142,500 tons of calcium carbide per year.

According to Mr. Hill, the capacity of the Calvert City plant is being doubled to meet the increasing needs of the chemical industry for acetylene generated from calcium carbide. Large quantities of calcium carbide will be shipped from Calvert City to Louisville, Ky., to supply acetylene to the Du Pont Company's neoprene plant in that city. These carbide shipments will supplement the production of Air Reduction's calcium carbide plant in Louisville.

At Calvert City, Air Reduction assembled approximately 1,500 acres of land in order to make plant sites available for chemical manufacturers who wish to receive acetylene via pipeline. B. F. Goodrich Chemical Company, division of B. F. Goodrich Company, has located a plant on the site for the purpose of making vinyl chloride monomer. Negotiations with other prospective customers are being carried on. Both the Calvert City and Louisville plants are operated by National Carbide Company, a division of Air Reduction Company, Incorporated. This division also operates calcium carbide plants at Ivanhoe, Virginia and Keokuk, Iowa.

Houston Port Planning Long-Range Development

The internationally-known engineering firm of Knappen-Tippets-Abbett-McCarthy of New York has been retained by the Houston Port Commission to make a survey of the Port of Houston and prepare a master plan for port development during the next 20 years.

Specific projects have been assigned to the engineers for study, among major points being the location, size, and other pertinent data concerning new wharves, primarily cargo, but including at least one wharf suitable for passenger service.

Emphasis also will be placed on the study of future improvements of the Port Terminal Railroad necessary to adequately and efficiently serve present and future wharves and industries on both sides of the Houston Ship Channel.

Among other items to be stressed in the survey will be a probable location and estimated cost of a truck terminal, a public barge terminal, and a modern bulk handling plant.

The master plan will be divided into two parts, one part of which will deal with the next five years, with the other to provide planning for port development during the next 20 years.

The engineering firm recently completed surveys for seven other United States ports. It also has carried out engineering projects for port, railroad, and traffic development in the Port of Tel-Aviv, Israel, Port of Haifa, Israel, planning for a subway system in Sao Paulo, Brazil, and engineering, economic, traffic and operational studies of railroad and seaports in Mozambique and Southern Rhodesia.

FINANCIAL NOTES

The Board of Directors of **Hercules Powder Company** has declared a regular quarterly dividend of 1¼%, equal to $1.25 a share on its preferred stock, payable February 14 to stockholders of record February 2.

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Delta Air Lines showed a 12 per cent gain in passenger business for the year 1952 over 1951, to break all previous totals. Air mail was up 9 per cent and air freight increased 17 per cent.

Estimating the last several days of December, C. E. Woolman, president and general manager, reported the company will show a 1952 net profit of $4,147,079 after taxes, including non-recurring special items. Net profit in 1951 was $1,947,225, after taxes.

Operating profit before taxes for the year was $3,766,988, and $1,645,584 after taxes. Four dividends of 25 cents each were paid during the calendar year. Delta's fiscal year ends June 30.

Passenger income for 1952 was $25,418,789, a 12 per cent increase over the total of $22,641,306 for 1951.

Passengers carried totalled 975,704, compared with 881,068 in 1951, an increase of 11 per cent.

Revenue passenger miles (carrying one passenger one mile) amounted to 442,191,452, a gain of 10 per cent over 1951's total 401,854,640.

Airmail pounds totalled 8,258,499, a 9 per cent increase over the total of 7,611,139 last year.

Air freight pounds increased 17 per cent from 13,686,236 in 1951 to 16,058,084 in 1952.

During 1952 Delta operated a fleet of 32 Douglas aircraft including 7 DC-6's, 6 DC-4's, 17 DC-3's, and 3 C-47's. The DC-4 fleet was sold during the year, but operated under lease pending delivery on a fleet of 10 Convair 340's, the first of which arrived in December.

Delta also has on order a $7,000,000 fleet of four Douglas DC-7's, equipped with Wright R-3350 compound engines to provide cruising speeds of 362 miles per hour. The new ships are scheduled for delivery in early 1954.

During 1952 Delta presented to the Civil Aeronautics Board testimony supporting its proposed merger with Chicago & Southern Airlines, and the case is ripe for decision. It must be submitted to stockholders after CAB action.

• • •

Olin Industries, Inc., pursuant to the provisions of its 4% Series A Preferred Stock, has deposited the sum of $466,872.00 in a segregated account for the purchase of such stock.

The company has invited all holders of its 4% Series A Preferred Stock to tender all or a part of their shares at a price not to exceed $100.00 per share. Tenders will be opened at 10:00 A.M. December 19, 1952, and will be accepted up to the amount of the purchase fund, at the lowest prices offered, but in no event at more than $100.00 per share.

Russell R. Casteel, secretary of the company, advised that the 4% Series A Preferred Stock goes ex-dividend at the close of business on December 18, 1952, and that the $1.00 quarterly dividend payable on December 31, 1952, will be paid to holders even though their stock may be purchased as a result of their tender.

• • •

Net sales of **Brad Foote Gear Works, Inc.,** and its wholly owned subsidiaries, the **American Gear & Manufacturing Company** and the **Pittsburgh Gear Company,** for the fiscal year ended Sept. 30, 1952, were $17,772,413, an increase of almost 172 per cent over the $6,540,437 reported for the preceding year, Gunnar E. Gunderson, president, told stockholders in the annual report.

Net income of the company, one of the world's leading gear manufacturers, after all Federal and excess profits taxes, totalled $436,167 and was equivalent to 55 cents per common share. This compares with net income of $620,739 in 1951 when earnings were equivalent to 73 cents per share.

Gunderson told stockholders that net income, although the second highest in the company's 28-year history, declined because of increased material and labor costs and higher taxes.

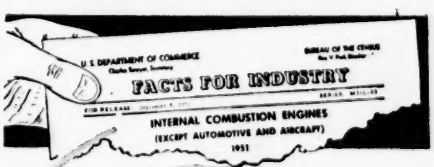
He said, however, that prospects for the current fiscal year were good and that net income for the first quarter, ending Dec. 31, would probably show an increase over the first quarter last year.

DuPont To Build Laboratory At Site of New Fiber Plant

A laboratory for research and development work on "Dacron" polyester fiber will be built on the site of Du Pont's new fiber plant at Kinston, N. C., the company announced last month.

Scheduled for completion late in 1954, the two-story structure to be built at a cost of more than $3,000,000 will be part of the Textile Fibers Department's technical division. It will house offices, research laboratories, and semi-works equipment required for basic and exploratory research on "Dacron" polyester fiber. Approximately 55 technical men will be assigned to the new facilities.

Currently, the Textile Fibers Department is carrying out research on "Dacron" in The Carothers Laboratory at the company's experimental station in Wilmington, Del., and it will continue at that location until the new building is completed.



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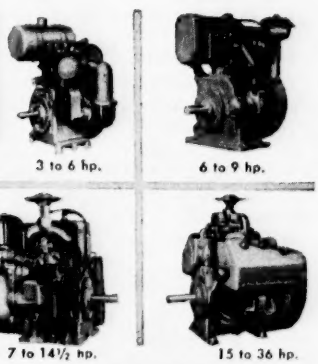

WISCONSIN HEAVY-DUTY Air-Cooled ENGINES

Based on data contained in a "Facts for Industry" report released on Sept. 5, 1952 by the U. S. Bureau of the Census, an aggregate average of 50.61% of all carburetor type internal combustion engines produced during 1950-'51 within an 11 to 175 cu. in. displ. range (approx. 3 to 40 hp.) were WISCONSIN HEAVY-DUTY AIR-COOLED ENGINES (exclusive of aircraft, automotive, outboard marine and "captive" engines built by various manufacturers for use on their own equipment).

Here is positive proof of top preference for Wisconsin Engines both by original equipment manufacturers and users of power-operated equipment. Proof of constantly growing recognition of the special adaptability of these fine engines to fit both the machine and the job. Proof of heavy-duty dependability and trouble-free air-cooling under weather and climatic extremes.

Wisconsin general-purpose Air-Cooled Engines have been *pre-judged* and *pre-selected* by more power-wise purchasers than ALL other makes of engines combined, within a 3 to 40 hp. power range. Perhaps it's your turn to specify "Wisconsin". Descriptive literature and engineering data on request.

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WHO'S WHERE

The Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railway announces the following personnel changes, all effective by January 1:

On December 18, 1952, **Mr. E. W. Scofield,** Freight Traffic Agent, Chattanooga, Tenn., entered the seventy-fifth year of continuous service with the N. C. & St. L., which so far as can be determined is a record unequalled in the annals of American railroads.

While Mr. Scofield has passed his 91st birthday, he has been actively and effectively covering his territory, which comprises sections of middle Tennessee and northern Alabama. He retired January 1, 1953, only because of the recently adopted policy of the management.

Luther Redmon is now Commerce Agent with office in Union Station, Nashville, Tenn.

C. G. Conley is Commercial Agent, Louisville, Ky., reporting to W. B. Scott, General Agent.

J. E. Hart is Freight Traffic Agent, Louisville, Ky., succeeding **W. B. Scott,** who has been promoted to General Agent.

Donald R. Hackney is General Passenger Agent, with office in Union Station, Nashville, succeeding **J. F. Gaffney, Jr.,** retired. The position of Assistant General Passenger Agent is abolished.

F. A. Burke is now Freight Traffic Manager with office in Union Station, Nashville, succeeding **J. C. Kirk,** retired.

J. H. Sutton is now General Freight Agent, Rates and Divisions, with office in Union Station, Nashville.

S. M. Dickerson is now Assistant to Freight Traffic Manager in Charge of Commerce Department, succeeding **H. L. Hanes,** retired.

W. K. Wilson is now Assistant General Freight Agent.

P. C. Swann is now Assistant General Freight Agent, Sales and Service.

M. E. Sillin is now General Agent with offices in Rooms 1850-51 Railway Exchange Building, St. Louis, Mo., succeeding **J. V. McCarty,** retired.

A. E. Lee is now Freight Traffic Agent, Kansas City, Mo., reporting to **Elmo Adams,** General Agent, Kansas City, Mo.

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The Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Co. has announced the following appointments effective January 1, 1953:

F. H. Sanders, General Agent, Montgomery, Ala., and **W. L. Petrie,** Commercial Agent, Orlando, Fla.

• • •

The Seaboard Air Line Railroad Co. has announced the following appointments effective January 1, 1953:

C. M. Hazelhurst, General Industrial Agent, Norfolk, Va., promoted to the position of General Industrial Agent with headquarters in New York City.

Mr. J. J. Cragin is now Industrial Agent with headquarters at Atlanta, Ga.

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Central of Georgia Booklet For "Littlest Travelers"

Man o' War and Nancy Hanks, the Central of Georgia Railway's famous streamliners, have had a story written about them in rhyme.

Dedicated to the Railway's "Littlest Travelers," the story has been published in the form of an attractive 20-page booklet, liberally illustrated with animated drawings. Covers and center pages are in full color. Title of the story booklet is "The Charmin' Choo Choos."

The story in verse, especially designed for children, tells about the daily meetings of Nancy Hanks and Man o' War, and how one day Nancy failed to show up, causing Man no little worry. But everything comes out all right.

Children riding these Central of Georgia streamliners during the Christmas Holidays were presented a copy of "The Charmin' Choo Choos." It is now on sale through news distributing companies or from the Passenger Department of the Central of Georgia Railway, Savannah, Georgia.

Prepared especially for the Central of Georgia, the story was written by Carolyn Harris, of Tucker Wayne and Company, the Atlanta advertising agency which serves the Central.

Southern Pine Association Produces Full Color Film

"The Sound of America," first industry-wide motion picture on Southern Pine, has been released by the Southern Pine Association.

The 27-minute, full-color movie tells the story of Southern Pine from seedling to sawtimber to finished construction. Woven into the colorful picture is a recognition of the significant part retail lumber dealers have in the distribution of lumber.

Filmed in forests and mills of the South, "The Sound of America" shows the many steps involved in the growth and production of Southern Pine. It shows the viewers how trees are being grown and protected and takes the audience on a tour of the mills. All of this is wrapped together in a reel of action and beauty.

The 16 mm film is being made available without cost to a wide range of groups, including civic clubs, schools and fraternal organizations. Although designed for general audiences, the SPA movie will be of specific interest to men in the lumber industry.

Commenting on the new SPA movie, SPA Executive Vice-President H. C. Berckes said, "This gives the Southern Pine industry another powerful public relations tool for telling its dramatic story. Many people who have never been in a Southern Pine forest will visit one for the first time through this film. Many who have considered Southern Pine lumber 'just wood' will now recognize the work, planning and care that goes into its production. And those in the industry who see the film will take new pride in the work they are doing."

Alabama Power, Alabama By-Products Open New Mine

Announcement was recently made by Alabama By-Products Corporation that construction will start immediately on a modern, highly mechanized coal mine in West Jefferson County, Alabama, at a cost in excess of $3 million.

This announcement came last week from Thomas W. Martin, chairman of the board, Alabama Power Co., and P. H. Neal, ABC president.

The new mine, one of the few commercial mines to be opened in Alabama in many years, will have an annual capacity in excess of one million tons and is expected to be in normal operation by July, 1954.

The development came as the result of an agreement between Alabama By-Products Corp., Alabama Power Co., Georgia Power Co. and Gulf Power Co. for purchase of substantial tonnage of coal annually from ABC.

The three companies will purchase in excess of 500,000 tons annually from the new mine, and may, under the contract, increase their purchases to more than one million tons annually.

The mine will be opened on the American Seam at Maxine on a large coal acreage owned by the corporation adjacent to the Warrior River.

It will be served by a spur line to be constructed by the Louisville & Nashville Railroad.

When the mine is in operation, it is planned that a third of the output or more will be utilized by Gulf Power Co. at its new plant near River Junction, Fla.; a like amount will be shipped to the Georgia Power Co., and the balance of the output will be used by the Alabama Power Co. at one or more of its plants.

BUSINESS NOTES

For clarity and simplicity, the corporate name of **Graham-Mintel Instrument Company, Cleveland, Ohio,** has been changed to **Cleveland Instrument Company, Inc.,** effective January 1, 1953.

The company's personnel, products, facilities, location and ownership remain unchanged.

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L. A. Miller Co., Administration Building, Bowman Field, Louisville, Ky., has been appointed by **The Davison Chemical Corporation,** Baltimore, as manufacturer's agent for the sale of Syloid 308 and associated products in the areas around Louisville and Evansville, Ind.

Syloid 308 is a flatting agent for lacquers, to subdue the gloss and give a hand-rubbed finish effect to furniture.

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Joy Manufacturing Company has appointed **Frantz Tractor Company,** New York City, and East Coast Equipment Company, Mountainside, New Jersey, as distributors of Joy construction equipment.

The Frantz organization has sales and service facilities at 2740 Ewen Street, New York 63, and at 1110 Fulton Street, Hempstead, Long Island. East Coast Equipment is located on Highway 29 at Mountainside, New Jersey. Both of these new dealerships cover the entire Joy construction line, which includes stationary and portable air compressors, rock drills, paving breakers, spaders, tampers, and portable hoists.

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National Container Corporation, one of the country's largest integrated manufacturers of kraft paper products, has opened a new sales office at 75 Eighth Street Northeast, Atlanta, Ga., it was announced recently by H. H. McRae, Division Manager. The new office replaces smaller quarters which were located at 91 Haynes Street Northwest.

Mr. McRae said the new office was opened to insure better sales service for the growing needs of shippers and manufacturers in the Georgia, Alabama and Southwest Tennessee area.

Sidney B. Marks will continue as divisional manager of the Atlanta sales office.

National Container, which operates 13 converting plants located throughout the country, five kraft pulp, board and paper mills and a bag plant, is now building a $25,000,000 mill near Valdosta, Georgia. The new mill will produce 500 tons per day of kraft pulp, board and paper and will be completed in 1953.

• • •

Mr. Louis Welt, President of **Steel City Testing Machines, Inc.,** announces that on January 1, 1953, his company moved from 8843 Livernois to a new and more extensive plant located at **8817 Lyndon Avenue, Detroit 21, Michigan.** This move was necessitated by a largely increased volume of business which has caused present facilities to be entirely outgrown. The new plant is considered a model for production efficiency, and with its doubled capacity Steel City Testing Machines, Inc., will be in a position to give its customers whatever service they need for ordinary routine or for emergency requirements.

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Donald H. Brewer, recently appointed General Manager of the folding carton and boxboard division in **Container Corporation of America's** Central Division, has been elected a Vice President of the company, according to an announcement by Walter P. Paepcke, Chairman of the Board.

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Cabell Eanes, Inc., a Richmond, Virginia advertising agency, recently moved its offices to 100 West Main Street, Richmond, Va. The company owns the building in which it is now located, and advises that there is ample parking space at the new location and plenty of room for future expansion of operations. The telephone—7-4013—remains the same.

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HOTEL GALVEZ ..... Galveston
HOTEL JEAN LAFITTE ..... Galveston
CORONADO COURTS ..... Galveston
MIRAMAR COURT ..... Laredo
HOTEL PLAZA ..... Lubbock
HOTEL LUBBOCK ..... Marlin
HOTEL FALLS ..... San Angelo
HOTEL CACTUS ..... San Antonio
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Mobile, ALA.

WADE HAMPTON
Columbia, S. C.

AFFILIATED NATIONAL HOTELS

NEW PLANTS

(Continued from page 14)

DUMAS—Shamrock Oil & Gas Corp., First National Bank Bldg., has NPA approval for sulphur acid plant.

ECTOR COUNTY — Phillips Petroleum Co., subsidiary of Phillips Pipe Line Co., plans extension of West Texas crude oil gathering system to Penwell Field.

EDINBURG — Southwestern Bell Telephone Co., K. A. Ganssle, Chief Engr., 308 S. Akard St., Dallas, additions and alterations to central office building.

EVADALE—Time, Inc., New York, N. Y., and Houston Oil Co. of Texas, Houston, formed East Texas Pulp & Paper Co.; plan construction of mill.

FREEPORT—Dow Chemical Co. received bids for pumping plant and intake structure for the Brazoria Reservoir. Lockwood & Andrews, 904 Union National Bank Bldg., Houston, Archts.

GALVESTON—Gulf Television Co., Paul Taft, Pres., plans $340,000 TV station.

HOUSTON—Adco Press, 2405 Hopkins St., $20,000 one-story building.

HOUSTON — Burlington Lines plans $3,000,000 improvement of Texas properties in 1953.

HOUSTON — Hargis Motor Co., 1601 Louisiana St., plan body shop. Maurice J. Sullivan, 3901 Travis St., Archt.

HOUSTON — Lawndale-Wayside Corp., erecting $31,200 business building, Wayside Blvd., to be leased to Rayco Auto Seat Covers, Inc. Irving R. Klein & Assocs., 1317 Austin St., Archts.

HOUSTON—Magnet Cove Barium Corp., 5001 Richmond Road, final plans for research laboratory and office building, east side of Buffalo Speedway, $300,000 to $400,000. George Pierce-Abel B. Pierce, 4511 Kyle St., Archts.

HOUSTON — Missouri Pacific Lines, 402 Union Station, $140,000 addition to Beaumont Sour Lake and Western Railroad's Settegast Yards.

HOUSTON — National Supply Co., 6229 Navigation Blvd., abandoned plans, temporarily, for rehabilitation of district office building. Wyatt C. Hedrick, 5201 Fannin St., Archt.-Engrs.

HOUSTON — Southern Electric Supply Corp., Congress & Crawford, $68,000 building addition.

LUFKIN — Lufkin Foundry & Machine Co., Walter Trout, Pres., office building alterations and additions, $170,822; air-conditioning, $29,307. Samuel G. Weiner & Assocs., Commercial National Bank Bldg., Shreveport, La., Archts.-Engrs.

SAN ANGELO—R. F. Bullock & Leonard F. Bullock, 17 W. Beauregard St., plan business building. Doyle Maddux, 1004 S. Oakes St., Archt.

SAN ANTONIO — Texas & New Orleans Railroad, 650 E. Commerce St., has DPA approval for railway facilities.

SILSBEE — Kirby Lumber Co., Houston, plans completely integrated manufacturing plant, $10,000,000. Project consists of construction of 18 one- and two-story steel frame buildings, and includes saw mill, planing mill and power plant.

TEMPLE—D. B. Boyd, 309 N. Main St., Alt. 1 at $29,892 for business building, 3rd St. and Avenue A, to be leased to Cobb-Reed Motor Co. Walter Cocke, Jr., & Co., 1507 Franklin Ave., Waco, Archts.

TEMPLE—Johnson Chevrolet Co., J. E. Johnson, 18 N. 3rd St., to remodel building, $17,987. Lee R. Buttrill & Assocs., P. O. Box 45, Archts.

TYLER—Bryant Heater Division of Affiliated Gas and Equipment Co., erecting three 10,000-foot buildings, South Fleishel, with railroad trackage and truck docks.

TYLER—United American Metals Corporation of Texas has begun erection of 12,000 sq. ft. steel building; total investment of $500,000.

VIRGINIA

DANVILLE—Danville Coca-Cola Bottling Co., $498,890 bottling plant. Stone & Pitts, Beaumont, Tex., Archts-Engrs.

RICHMOND—E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., plans expansion and improvement of cellophane manufacturing facilities at its Spruance plant.

WEST VIRGINIA

BELLE—E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. granted certificate of necessity for $1,630,000.

CHARLESTON — Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co. plans $224,000 improvements and expansions in Fayette, Mingo & Logan Counties.

FOLLANSBEE — Follansbee Steel Corp. plans $34,000,000 steel-manufacturing plant.

MORGANTOWN — Olin Industries, Inc., East Alton, Ill., may establish $170,000,000 aluminum plant on Monongahela River in Morgantown area.

SHEPHERDSTOWN — Central Telephone Co. plans installation of $20,000 new equipment the first part of 1953.

WEIRTON—Signode Steel Strapping Co. granted certificate of necessity for $1,317,074.

Frisco Railway Opens Traffic Office in Florida

The Frisco Railway opened a new traffic office in Orlando, Fla., January 1, according to E. G. Baker, general traffic manager.

The office is located in 906 Florida Bank Building, with Thomas E. Cobb in charge as general agent.

Cobb joined the Frisco in 1941 as a stenographer and held various clerical posts until 1949 when he became traffic representative at Atlanta, Ga.

Houston Port Hits New Dollar, Tonnage Peaks

Houston's 1952 overall tonnage probably will top the record established in the previous year, it was predicted by port officials on the basis of tonnage moving through here for the first 10 months of the year.

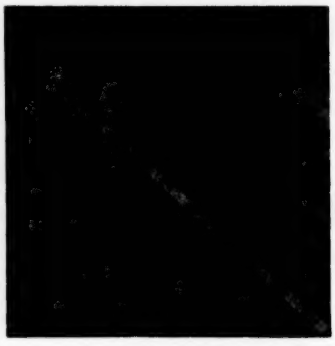
A total of 37,449,941 tons of commerce had been handled by the port at the end of October, the Navigation District reported.

Officials believe that after tonnages for November and December are tabulated, the year's business will exceed the 43,757,000 tons handled in 1951.

Both imports and exports were showing increases over the corresponding 10-month period last year. Imports were up 5.09 per cent, and exports 18.53 per cent.

Vessel traffic also was gaining. Nearly 6,200 ships had been in and out of the waterway from January through October, a gain of 10.5 per cent.

In dollar value of commodities, the port already had surpassed the record of last year. Valuation of cargo so far was in excess of $1,737,600,000.



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C&P Board Authorizes Expansion Expenditures

Expenditures of $4,097,000 for the improvement and expansion of telephone facilities in Maryland have been authorized by the board of directors of the Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company of Baltimore City.

These expenditures bring the total approved for new telephone construction in the state during 1952 to $25,213,000.

The major portion of the total approved at today's meeting was $3,607,000 which will be allocated to a large number of projects involving expenditures for the construction and replacement of telephone plant in Maryland during the first quarter of 1953.

An expenditure of $129,000 was authorized for the conversion of 9,200 telephones from manual to dial operation preparatory to the introduction of dial service in Essex. This brings the total amount approved for this project to $2,588,000, including a new building and dial switching equipment.

To further improve service during periods of peak volume of calls, more than $35,000 was authorized for the installation of equipment additions and modifications in the Hyattsville, Shepherd and Wisconsin dial centers in the Maryland suburban area adjacent to Washington.

A total of $24,500 was allocated for the expansion of cable facilities in the Accokeek and Piscataway sections of Southern Maryland and in the Bowleys Quarters Road section of the Chase Exchange. These two projects will provide facilities to take care of waiting applicants for telephone service.

An expenditure of $9,900 was approved for the provision of additional long distance channels from Oakland to points in West Virginia.

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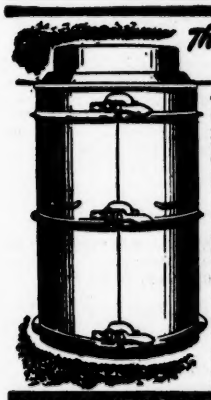

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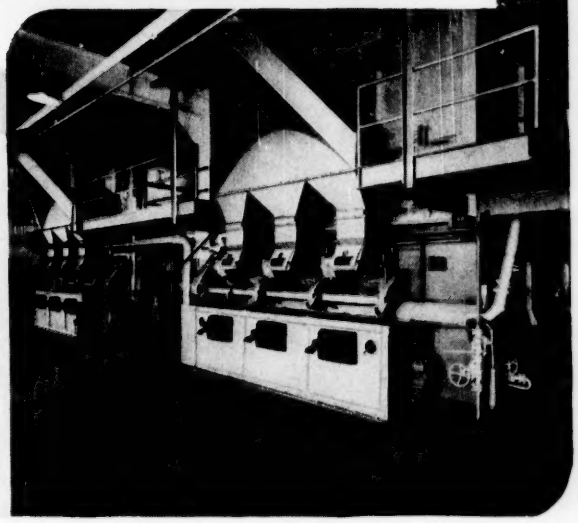

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MAHON CHAIN-GEAR OPERATOR

MAHON STANDARD POWER OPERATOR 920-P

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